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The Field of Library Science*

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The object of the American Library Institute has been provisionally described as "study and discussion in the field of library science"—with an emphasis on the word "study."

This emphasis on study has been amplified as the encouragement of research, book publication, and higher education, in the field of library science, and the promotion of libraries of learning. Its field, thus, is learned libraries and learning in library matters.

The program of the present meeting is organized as a sort of illustration by sample topics of the fourfold nature of the field as thus described:

Two papers fall under the head of teaching, and both are practical modern topics. One of these touches on university library staff teaching in general, including both library school teaching and teaching the book sciences to graduates or undergraduates; the other calls attention to that particular method of instruction which has only lately come to be much recognized for its real value as a teaching method and which may be called exhibition teaching.

There are two topics also in research. The first of these has to do with the vicissitudes of books as they pass from library to library through the ages; the other is an essay in the description of manuscripts, intended to bring out the fact that the task of cataloging is to describe all the differences of one book to all other books. It shows that, in the case of manuscripts the process is not

complete until it results in an entire collation. These papers are themselves both very specialized but definite contributions to learning; they also stress the fact that the purpose of a scientific society will often be better served by papers to be read and printed than by papers interesting to listeners. It would have been easy to find topics in the history of libraries which would have made more hearable papers, or even to have made of these very papers entertainment papers, instead of contributions to research, but at this stage in the evolution of the Institute it seemed important to suggest the matter of contribution to research, as distinguished from talk about research, or about the results of research.

Finally, the whole afternoon session which is devoted to coöperation between libraries of learning is intended to suggest, first, that there is a field for coöperation quite distinct from the field covered by Poole's Index, the A. L. A. catalog, the Portrait index, and the A. L. A. Carnegie endowment. It was designed in the second place, farther, to try to bring to a practical productive point the A. L. I. plan, the essence of which lies in the two facts: 1) that every library does a great deal of work, which, with only slightly added labor and expense, might become almost equally useful to many other libraries, and, 2) the fact that research libraries, however small, may, by taking a specialty which is small enough, do something which is a definite contribution to the desired total; it is like the progress of research itself in this respect.

This blocking out for the A. L. I. of a field not duplicative of that of other bodies was not in the beginning theoretical; it was rather empiric. It arose from

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the observations: 1) that it was rather hard to get research librarians to the meetings of the other associations; 2) that there was little or no provision in existing library schools for the education of librarians in palaeography, archival science, engraving, numismatics, and many like matters; 3) that Americans publish very few books or review articles on library matters of a non-technical kind; 4) that when the American historical association asked to have certain indexes prepared it was found that the Carnegie endowment was for popular purposes and could not be used to serve learning. Altogether, it seemed that the field of learning in the book sciences had not been preëempted and might provisionally be staked off for the A. L. I.

This definition of the American Library Institute as a learned or scientific society in the field of Library science involves the questions as to what the field of library science in fact is, and what part of the field it is that "learning" occupies.

There are those who hesitate to use the phrase "Library science" at all. Librarianship, they say, is an art, not a science. "Library economy," they say, "we understand, but as for Library science, it is a mere pedantic label for a useful art. It is nonsense to talk of a scientific library association."

Now, of course, if the phrase "Library science" is used as synonymous for Library economy, there is some truth in this. Library economy is applied Library science, but it is not any more Library science than dye manufacturing is chemistry. Every science implies research, teaching, and application, and Library economy has to do with application only. The field of Library science covers research and teaching, as well as application.

As for there not being any such thing as Library science: to say this is to say that there are no such things as libraries. Wherever there is any class of objects which can be described and classified, there is the raw material of a science. The field of Library science is libraries: all libraries that are or have been, their

nature and functions, their morphology and their physiology, their origin and their destiny. These libraries, looked on as existing real objects, are collections of books appropriately housed, organized and manned to serve particular ends, which ends may be broadly distinguished into the dissemination of common knowledge and aid in the production of new knowledge.

Libraries, being made up out of books, and all books that are being either in libraries, on the way to libraries, or on the way to destruction, there is nothing which belongs to the nature of books which is foreign to the library field. The field of Library science is, therefore, the world of books, their production and distribution, their gathering again into libraries and their consumption by readers. It is synonymous with the book sciences in that it contains all the rest—authorship, publication, book-selling. The librarian has to follow the whole career of a book from the time when it issues from the press in what Mr Spencer calls "an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity," while it passes through successive differentiations in the hands of jobbers and retailers, and until it arrives at its final position in that highly complex organism, the library, an organism wherein every book unit differs from every other unit, and which has become a "definite, coherent heterogeneity." In short, he runs the gamut of the book sciences.

The field of Library science thus contains all the book sciences. This brings the discussion of the field of Library science to the point of asking "What are the book sciences? What are, in fact, the different studies included in the field of Library science?"

The answer to this question, has been often approached from the point of view of the branches of knowledge "necessary to a librarian" or "necessary to a book-lover." All the books on Library science have chapters or paragraphs on the subject—Ebert, Schmidt, Parent, des Houssayes, Graesel, etc. Rouveyres' well-known and well-padded work in ten volumes, from the book-lovers' standpoint, is, for example, an

encyclopedic, though by no means complete, survey of the matter.

Another and still better way of approach to the field of the book sciences is to take the book sections of the standard classifications—Cutter, Dewey, Library of Congress, etc. Cutter is especially strong at this point.

For the purpose of this present paper, however, there are two other and better ways of taking up the matter of the contents of this field, one from the point of view of the higher education of librarians and the teaching of the book sciences in the university, the other from the point of view of the fields for possible research.

From the first point of view, it is only necessary to consider what, in fact, are the matters with which the librarian of the larger American university or reference libraries have to deal. All such libraries nowadays contain printed books, written documents and engravings in large quantities, and considerable quantities of manuscript rolls and codices, inscriptions, coins, medals, papyri, and museum objects. Printed books, too, include not only the usual books at usual prices, but books of unusual form, material and typography—books valuable for their beauty or rarity, for their illustrations or their binding, for the autographs or written notes which they contain, for their association features.

The handling of these matters calls for extensive learning and technical knowledge of a very specialized kind—knowledge of palaeography and diplomatics, numismatics, sigillography, engraving, archival science, museology, history of printing, binding, illumination and illustration, the encyclopedia of the sciences from a special standpoint, linguistic study of a wide character and special learning of various sorts, especially in history and art. How, for example, do you keep an unbaked clay tablet, a fragile papyrus, or a tattered book of old town records, from falling to pieces? How do you shelve Abyssinian rolls? How do you decide whether a certain miniature is from the workshop of Jean Pucelle? How do you exhibit a codex

without spoiling the binding? How do you describe manuscripts or coins or museum objects? How do you display coins? How label objects? How describe a collection of engravings? How date an inscription or manuscript? How find authors of manuscript works? How detect forgeries?

Where now, we ask, among American library schools or in the universities can instruction in these matters, adapted to the need of a man who is actually required to direct or even perform the processes required, be found? Where in America is there any group of men systematically trying to secure the offering of such instruction?

Finally, perhaps the most pointed way to illustrate what library learning covers is to resurvey the field from the point of view of the topics which may form suitable subjects for research work. These topics may be conveniently grouped under the general heads of authorship, publication, multiplication, variation, the origin of new forms, survival, and collection.

Beginning with the matter of *authorship*, there is, in the first place, the great and fascinating field of modern psychology, which has to do with matters of inward writing, the inward processes which produces outward writing, with the reading of writing or print, with expression of all sorts, with the causes of error, memory books and so on. A casual glance at a volume of the *Bulletin of Psychology* will show the great field that is being worked here and the real importance of the field for the helping of readers, as well as for efficient administration at many points.

In the field of *publication* there is, first, the matter of oral publication and transmission—the method which was before even writing began. This opens the rich and fascinating field of bards and minstrels, blind Homer and the Indian schools for memorizing, the Wolfian hypothesis, the oral transmission of the Pentateuch, the popular origin of the themes of Shakespeare plays, the Faust legend, and so on, together with a thou-

sand interesting minor theses embraced within these topics.

Following the matter of oral publication, we have publication by handwriting, of which publication by printing is simply one variety. Here again is a wealth of topic in many classes; epigraphy, or the science of writing on hard materials, papyrology, or the science of papyri, diplomatics, or the science of folded documents, palaeography proper, or the science of vellum and paper rolls and codices, numismatics, the science of coins, sigillography, the science of seals, and so on.

All these different kinds of written books have their questions: some in common with other kinds, some peculiar to themselves; questions as to the symbols used, methods, instruments, materials, forms. There are mnemonic books, with several obvious theses, such as wampum, quipu, message sticks, tallies, mnemonic fringes, the abacus, and so on. There are books in picture writing,—Aztec, Egyptian, Hittite, ancient Babylonian—books also in syllabic and alphabetic writing, and in mixed systems. Again, there are books whose symbols are produced by elevation, or depression, and books where they are produced by contrasting colors. There are books engraved or cut with dies, books modelled, moulded, hammered or stamped into their form, books written with pen, brush or stylus, needles, dies, stencils, stamps, and various other instruments. There are books on every imaginable substance, mineral, vegetable, or animal; on gold, silver, copper, bronze, clay, marble, granite; on leaves, bark, planks, papyrus; on antlers, shoulder blades, skins; on paper of many kinds. There are books in tablet, sheet, roll, diploma and codex form. Every one of these distinct characters of books has its own peculiar problems in library economy and all afford opportunity for original investigation and yields many other theses. The same is true of the writers and their methods. In the matter of the symbols themselves there is an endless number and variety of questions as to forms of

letters, abbreviations, shorthand writing, cryptography, palimpsests and so on.

Printing, again, as a method of publication, has still its many almost untouched points for investigation; for example, its most primitive exhibition in the pintadores, or the body painting stamps and all the rich group of anthropological questions as to tattooing, mnemonic fetish bags, and the like, as well as the thousands of topics connected with the early history of printing with movable types and the origin of the many modern kinds of mechanical printing.

Connected with both publication by writing and by printing, are questions of binding, illumination, illustration, etc.

Coming to the *multiplication* of books, for which printing especially stands, a dozen theses could be named offhand which are almost untouched; for example, in the early period, speeding by dictation to many scribes at once, or by dividing up of a manuscript, wholesale illumination, stamps, copying schools, copying by authors, the development of publication by copyists. Even the general theme of the different modern devices for the multiplication of books has hardly been touched, and the history of the printing press is far from being exhausted. The biography of copyists and printers is a rich field.

Again, the matter of the *distribution* of books lets in a long list of topics in the history of bookselling: ancient stock, prices, terms, making to order, hawking, colporteurs, traveling salesmen, auctions, fairs, shops, catalogs, etc., etc., and, of course, local history and biography.

The matter of *variation*, once more, introduces the whole wide field of textual, historical and literary criticism, the reasons for involuntary error in transmission, the heredity of manuscripts, composite authorship, editions, voluntary changes, plagiarism, and what not.

The matter of the *origin of new forms* links onto this matter of variation; for example, at the point where a much edited book ceases to be the work of the author and becomes the work of the editor. More interesting and important,

however, under this head, is the process by which new forms are created, since this is the foundation of the very idea of research. All growth in human knowledge follows the same process. A certain idea, say on the transmission of sound is published, multiplied in many copies, distributed over a wide territory, read by many individuals, each of whom assimilates, and some of whom take the idea and develop some small addition to it. Then the special variations are put with the original idea, and form a treatise on the subject, which, in turn, is published, multiplied, distributed and becomes the subject of special study, producing new variations which, again, unite to form a treatise or a new text-book; and so the process of evolution goes on. Every essay in the history of science is research as to the origin of new forms.

The matter of the survival of books is an equally rich field, and has two aspects: 1) the survival of the individual books, and 2) the survival of a work—that is, of a species of books. The main point as to this is the fact that the better a book is, the less likely the individual volume is to survive; the more a book is used, the sooner it wears out. On the other hand, the better a book is, the more certain it is to be replaced, reprinted, and multiplied in large numbers, some of which will escape the ordinary accidents. This topic contains many theses in the durability of material, the methods of preserving against theft and mutilation, fire and water and insects, moth and rust and damp—theses, also, on the factors which give preciousness to a book and induce men to surround it with care or save when in danger. On the other hand, the matter of the factors which induce reprinting and multiplication introduces the whole question of the philosophy of books, the criteria for valuation, the question of best books, or books worth reading; in short, the question why and how one book is better than another.

All these topics or minor fields for research in the book sciences, are, of course, mere sample topics from the top

of the mind, so to speak—time would fail if we should try to go into detail. And this is still more true when we come into the field of collections, private and public.

In this field there is, among major topics, first, the general history of libraries, and the history of the particular branches of library economy. Take, for example, the subject of libraries in the fourteenth century B. C., with the marvelously suggestive discoveries in Creta, at Boghaz Keui, in Palestine and in Egypt. Take, again, such a detail as book labels in Crete, in Babylonia, in Egypt and in Greece; take the detail of ancient book cases, clay, wood, alabaster, leather; take the arranging of books, their classification and their librarians. There are hundreds of specific questions in the antiquarian field alone—the perfect little library building at Edfu, with its inscribed catalog, I mean to do sometime myself thoroughly, inside and out, if no one does it better meantime. There is a great unworked mine of material, also, in the rapidly growing body of Greek inscriptions and papyri.

Another related field, full of small theses, is the matter of the biography of librarians, ancient and modern. It is astonishing when one comes to look up the history of librarians, how many worthy and even distinguished librarians there have been during the last five thousand years, and how little biographical attention they have had.

Another whole class of subjects is connected with private libraries. It has often proved, for example, a matter of interest to know what kind of books a given man of distinction had in his library or what constituted a gentleman's library at a given time and place.

There is a still larger field in the history of the migration of books and their vicissitudes, and this is often a very practical matter for the reference department of a research library. Where are manuscripts now which are known to have once been in the Phillips-Cheltenham library, or the Ashburnham library, or the library of Louvain, of Strassburg, or of Fermo? All these are questions

which have been actually put to the writer of this paper, and all imply change of location—transfer of collections or dispersal, involving, it may be, question of sale of gift or theft. Historical book-stealing is itself a throng of theses.

Then there are still a great number of topics which, so to speak, spring out of the ordinary day's work of a library. It is an interesting fact that many of the ordinary everyday processes of the library are strictly research work, containing all the main elements of research method. Every book cataloged which requires looking up for the full name of an author or for its bibliographical history, is, for example, in a small way, an essay in research, and this work is all the time training those who do it in the method of research. It is a matter of curious observation that even the more brilliant men from our University graduate schools, who are supposed to have been trained in research, need retraining in exactness and bibliographical methods, at least, before they are suited to the modern use of a library, and what is true of the cataloging department is almost equally true of purchase and reference departments.

This aspect of the matter, of course, appears most fully in the care of manuscripts, early printed books, rare and association books, coins, and documents of all sorts, where every item, adequately described, may be a true, if minute, research essay. There are today in America quite a large number of libraries which have thousands of cuneiform tablets and other thousands of manuscript rolls or codices, and in some cases not half of these have ever been read except for rough cataloging purposes. The full and accurate description of any one of these would be a real contribution to knowledge. What is true of these is still more common and more true as to the great and growing collections of historical and commercial documents in all our large libraries, with their many involved details of archival science.

The field of Library science, thus, looked at from this quadruple standpoint

is, in brief, the whole field of books; their composition, publication, multiplication, distribution and gathering into libraries; authorship, writing, printing, bookselling, book collection. This is the common field in which all library associations and bibliographical associations browse, and the practical question at this point is whether there is a place in the sun for the A. L. I. within this field which the American library association, for example, also occupies.

A little study of the respective constitutions of the A. L. A. and the A. L. I. seems to suggest the discovery of knowledge as the field of the A. L. I., the dissemination of knowledge as field of the A. L. A.

The constitutional object of the American library association is to promote the welfare of libraries in America. The charter is more specific and declares that this promotion is to be done by exchanging views, reaching conclusions, and inducing coöperation in all departments of bibliographical science and economy. Its field is the libraries of America, and from the standpoint of promotion. Its declared object does not include study or research, and does not recognize this aspect.

In the actual exercise of its functions, the American library association in fact recognizes, through its committees, the matter of book production, library training, various matters of practical library economy, and the effort to coördinate. It even undertakes a few matters belonging to the learned or research libraries; that is, its Printed catalog cards, its Union list of serials, and its College and Reference section. By its sections and by its system of affiliated associations it recognizes also that there are various lines which may be better developed by means of differentiated organizations. Its Council also considers and discusses "library questions of public and professional interest," with the practical purpose of advising as to best methods of library policy or procedure, but even the Council does not constitutionally face towards investigation or learning in any sense.

We conclude, therefore, from this constitutional study that there is a place for the American Library Institute in the encouragement of research, book publication and higher education in the field of Library science and the promotion of libraries which aid research—the field, in short, of learned libraries and learning in library matters.

The occupation of this field raises, however, some difficult and even delicate questions. If, for example, the Institute is to pursue research, this means publication, and publication costs money. It means, therefore, more members, more dues, subscriptions, or subsidies, or endowments.

Again, there is the matter of the relationship to the American library association. Practically speaking, and speaking only as an individual, the writer of this paper would like to see some sort of actual coöperation between the societies. Both of the associations are strongly committed to the principle of coöperation and its practice in other fields. Why should they not begin at home? The tasks are as closely related as pure and applied science, and they are almost as distinct. The American library association never has taken up the promotion of this line, and if it should do so directly, it is not well fitted to carry it on without establishing a special body very similar to and in direct competition with the Institute. On the other hand, the Institute would, in the writer's judgment, be benefited by some direct relationship which would allow referring or turning over many of the matters which it examines to the larger Society for promotion. It might profit also, perhaps, in the joint use of its publishing machinery.

Altogether it seems to him that at least some recognition of kindred aims might be made in a simple way as follows: 1) the Institute to require that all its members should be regular members of the Library association, and 2) that the Library association should establish a standing Committee on Research and Teaching, of which the Board of the Institute should be *ex officio* members.

"Safety First" Literature for Libraries

Nearly everyone has heard the slogan, "Safety First," yet few people know that back of this phrase so commonly used, there is one of the most important movements of modern times: namely, a movement for the prevention of accidents, or the conservation of human life. That there is a necessity for such a movement is convincingly demonstrated by the fact that statistics tell us that 34,000 men, women and children are killed by accident every year in the United States. This does not apply to the hazardous industries alone, for during the last twenty-five years, 237,181 persons were killed or injured while walking on railroad tracks or flipping on cars. Fatal traffic accidents reported during one calendar year were 243 per one million of population, and automobile fatalities numbered 1,291 during the same year. More deaths result from slipping than from fires. An analysis of these statistics reveals the fact that three-fourths of the deaths and serious injuries from accidents are due to the human element of carelessness and can be prevented.

A few years ago those most interested in accident prevention work believed that some agency should be provided which might make possible the highest degree of co-operation between those engaged in the common cause of fighting preventable accidents, and which might also co-ordinate the work being done, as well as stimulate further activity. The result of these convictions was the organization of the National Safety Council, whose object is "to promote the conservation of human life—the safety, health and welfare of the individual, the workman in the industries, and the public generally, particularly as related to the prevention of accidents and vocational diseases and the subject of industrial sanitation."

One of the first activities of the National Safety Council in its efforts to promote the cause of safety was to establish a central Bureau of Information where inquiries could turn for help in their safety problems. Out of this

service grew the Safety library which is accumulating a variety of data relating to the entire field of accident prevention, such as:—blue prints and photographs of typical safeguards; literature on the organization of safety campaigns, as well as the experiences of those already engaged in the work; lantern slides upon safeguarding, organization or educational safety problems; information about moving picture films prepared to educate the public as to the causes and remedies for accidents; lists of safety inspectors, lecturers or consulting safety engineers, together with printed and other information on all phases of the accident prevention problem. Much of the material in the library has never appeared in print, but is in the form of letters, addresses and papers prepared by authorities on the subject, which makes the collection unique and alone in its field. Whenever an inquiry is received and no satisfactory answer can be given from the resources of the library, the Council, because of the co-operative nature of its organization, is able to obtain this information from members whose problems are similar to those of the inquirer. In this manner, new and up-to-date material is added daily to the library.

In addition to the work of the library, in order to spread the doctrine of safety and inculcate in the individual habits of caution, the Council distributes bulletins, which for the most part are based on actual experiences and depict by means of graphic pictures and simple stories how accidents happen and how they can be avoided. They are the most important feature in the educational campaign and on account of the wide range of subjects which they cover make a strong appeal to all classes. Issued in a convenient size for posting, they are displayed throughout the country in industrial plants, municipal buildings, schools, libraries and any public institutions where they may easily be seen. Poster exhibits are made by mounting the bulletins on large green card boards (24x36 inches), about six bulletins on a card, on such subjects as health, safety in the

home and on the street, safe foot holds, and also mechanical safeguards for the different industries. These exhibits are loaned by the Council to any one who will pay the transportation charges, and are also sold for permanent exhibition purposes. Industrial commissions have bought such exhibits and allow them to circulate from one industrial community to another. Library commissions are urged to follow their estimable example.

Another method of bringing this safety idea to the attention of the public is through the safety congresses which are held annually under the auspices of the National Safety Council. Addresses, illustrated lectures, general discussions and safety exhibits are the features of the Congress, the reports of which form a valuable handbook of safety information. The 1915 proceedings which have just come from the press contain over 700 pages of the latest opinions and advice of the safety experts of the country on such vital topics as, the evil of railroad trespassing, medical supervision in the industries, how to reach Non-English speaking people, and standard directions for resuscitation from electric shock. On account of the growth of interest in the work, the activities of the Council have been divided into sections, such as Public safety, Paper manufacturers', Public utilities and the Industrial Hygiene sections, the proceedings of which are also issued in pamphlet form for the convenience of those actively engaged in one phase of the work.

In this campaign of education, in order to form habits that will insure "Safety First" principles, the children must be reached and impressed with the fact that the Safety way is simply the right way of doing things. To meet this need, the National Safety Council has directed the preparation of a safety primer entitled "Sure Pop and the Safety Scouts," which is accomplishing much good in the public schools, used as a supplementary reader (see *A. L. A. Booklist*, Dec., 1915, p. 141).

The service of the National Safety Council is purely altruistic, for it is a non-profit making, co-operative organiza-

tion, supported entirely by the dues of its members. Any person, firm, corporation or organization interested in promoting the cause of safety may become a member by the payment of the required annual dues—the dues of individuals not engaged in industrial or transportation enterprises, being five dollars per annum. In return for these dues, each member is entitled to the service of the Information bureau and library, and to receive all the publications of the National Safety Council, which are 208 bulletins a year, the proceedings of the annual congress and the miscellaneous pamphlet material.

In the early stages of the accident prevention movement, the great cry was for safeguards, but experience has proven that only about one-fourth of the accidents are attributable to lack of mechanical safeguards. The other three-fourths are caused by carelessness, or as one of the bulletins expresses it, "The chance taker is the accident maker." To reach these chance takers is a slow process and it can only be accomplished by an educational campaign in which all thinking people must co-operate. The modern librarian with his instinct for service, could perform a real benefit for his community by entering into this movement for the conservation of the most priceless possession, human life. Every public library in the country ought to be receiving this safety literature. It is fitting that educational bulletins should be displayed within their confines, if the libraries are to live up to the motto, "The public library is an integral part of public education."

Any further information regarding this work may be obtained from Mr W. H. Cameron, Secretary, National Safety Council, Continental and Commercial Bank Building, Chicago, Illinois.

ANN D. WHITE,

Librarian, N. S. C. library.

There were 928 conventions held in the vicinity of and during the Panama Pacific exposition. Of these 172 were educational; 10 historical and literary; 9 musical; 47 professional; 56 social service and 10 press.

Library Housekeepers

The various cooking schools and courses, newspaper columns, pages, or corners, run for the interest of "woman," "fair femininity," or just "housekeepers," represent for many a library an overlooked opportunity for rendering first aid. They make possible publicity that costs the library little or nothing in actual money, and publicity that reaches those who need the library most—the housekeepers and homemakers, whose day's work does not receive the attention the man's in the shop does. Neither does her day's work qualify the housekeeper to march in the municipal parade with the band playing, and the crowd applauding.

Undoubtedly as great changes are taking place in making housekeeping an efficient industry, as in any business. To popularize the sometimes too scientific findings of the domestic science graduates and experimentists is the present interest of many writers. The library's first duty is to keep up with the latest publications on household economics, cookery, and so on. The next is to get the housekeeper interested.

And here is where, first, the power of the press comes in—or the power of print. For every housekeeper reads the "Helping Hand corner," or the "Woman's page," or the "Food page," or whatever else it happens to be called that the daily newspaper runs.

And second, the power of the "free lunch" to attract the man is almost equalled by that of the "free cooking course with demonstrations" to attract the woman. Some time or other every town in the United States has one of these courses. And everybody goes.

For the public library to utilize these two traits of womankind means that it will touch primary interests in a vital way.

I wish to outline here the work which the Binghamton public library has done in putting into practice the above theories. To Librarian W. F. Seward is due the credit for the first free cookery courses given in Binghamton, long before the days they became fashionable.

In 1913, a consecutive scheme of publicity through the "Friday food page" run by one of the papers, was tried by the library. At the institution of the "Page," the library received a request from the editor to contribute a list of cook books. With this as a starting point, "Library column" became a feature of the page. Recent books of excellence which were seen too much on the shelves were written up for the food page, and thenceforth fared forth from their classified corner. One week the seasonable cranberry was the theme of the library's contribution, another week the virtue of soups and purees, another the art of salad-making—and so on. Meatless cookery, and substitutes for meat found favor as topics for the Food page, and the government pamphlets on those subjects were made excellent use of. Casseroles were an advertising feature another time, and the library's article was then concerned with the use and contents of the little brown dish, and the books wherein the information was to be found.

The culinary obligations of the different holidays and festivals were also suitably recognized in the "Library column." New books on household management and on cookery are always noted, and thus well started on a public career. Invitations to make use of the library, the fact that it was free, and that cookery books could be kept one month, were often inserted in the column. Also the suggestion that son or daughter, or husband bring home the book the housewife had not time to come and get, was taken up with enthusiasm. Though topics for the food page were limited to those on food, it was found an inexhaustible subject. This was publicity work that brought in steady results and well proved the power of the press, as well as the interest of women in new ideas. It certainly proved the statement that women read their page of the newspaper, anyway.

In the last two years Binghamton has been the scene of two free cooking and home-making courses run by the evening paper as an advertising scheme.

After ascertaining that no commercial advertising was to be done in connection with the course, it was the natural thing for the library to cooperate for the mutual benefit of each.

The first year's course was in cookery only. A member of the staff interviewed the demonstrator to explain the library's idea, and she was positively grateful for finding a public library that was interested in her specialty. Following her suggestions as to titles, the Library made out an annotated list of books, which was distributed at each session of the cooking-school together with the little spoon and the pasteboard saucer that are such an essential part of a cooking demonstration. Obviously the fact that the library had books on housekeeping obtruded itself on the consciousness of every woman there. And there were about 500 women daily for the 5 days of the course.

A large poster invited the women to continue the course at the Binghamton public library. But most important was the personal mention made by the demonstrator in her opening talk each day of specific books on the list which would be helpful; and her extending to the women the library's invitation to make free use of all books.

At the library, the books listed were collected and displayed upon the bulletin-shelf, which was given place of honor in the main part of the library. They were headed "Books for progressive housekeepers," with the statement that there were others on the shelves upstairs, and that they might be kept four weeks. Their use was remarkable. Before the week of the cooking-school was over, every book listed had been taken out, and the domestic science shelves were depleted to a very satisfactory degree.

This year practically the same work was done with a similar free course on Home economics, which covered family finances and care of children as well as cookery.

Through this kind of publicity, hundreds of women whose chief occupation (if not interest) in life is housekeeping, learned that their public library could

be of help to them, and considered it worth-while to tell them so. Also, many other women, who were borrowers of fiction only, found that the unknown region upstairs was a sort of friendly place after all, with an entire section of books on household affairs.

A feature the library found very successful was "Five cent meals," a little pamphlet costing ten cents issued by the American School of Home Economics. Newspaper notices started them going, and they are now well known in Binghamton. Grease spots and finger marks evidence a real service rendered.

The reception of "Five cent meals" in the sub-stations has been very amusing. One verdict was "too cheap for us"; another that five cents a meal for each person was a good deal in a large family. In one of the poorer communities they have been much used and commended; in still another they have been undisturbed on the shelves.

In glancing over this outline of Binghamton's work with housekeepers, it is seen that the library has made itself a part of the changing life of the city, utilizing the natural elements of interest.

Work of this kind is as educational, and of as much real service to the average citizen as anything the library can do. The three-meals-a-day factor is the largest single factor in the daily life of both men and women. My domestic science sister says: "You can live without books, but you cannot live without cooks." There is the fact, though, that you can learn to cook, out of a book; but cooking teaches you nothing but more of the same thing. And while a few women may be "born cooks," whose families fare healthily and happily, the grand majority of cooks do, too evidently, live without books.

I speak of the need of books in cooking, because that is the most recurrent task of the housekeeper. The other needs follow naturally, and once the housekeeper gets the habit, she asks as a matter of course for a book on furniture, a party book, a book on gardens, and goes on to the book of travel or the biography.

LEILA SEWARD.

A Wail of Despair

My dear PUBLIC LIBRARIES—I am presiding at the standing desk in the reading room. I am now, 4:15 p. m., running over P. L. I began this a. m. with January *Library World* and *Library Association* and have finished them and the delectable *L. J.* I must say P. L. beats them "hands down," whatever that means. Anyway I have arrived at page 78 and note the complaint about library school graduates wanting so much time off, etc. I can say Amen although in my case it was not so much the time off as the work—less than 40 hours a week, no night work, no Sunday work, all the holidays, half Saturday *all* the year, and they had 3 weeks in vacation. It was the combination of crass ignorance about elementary things—accessioning—accuracy in cataloging—of course they did not know our subjects—but they made no attempt to learn our catalogs. Their total lack of appreciation of the *book* and their utter insubordination, want of will in discipline was most trying. They were not worth a dollar a day, not so much to us as our sewing girl I have taken in from the binding room and who is now working up in the library. They did not know enough to know how ignorant they were of *common* things. And they had no notion of settling down, just as the lady says. So I had to give up the idea of library school graduates and it was a bitter pill to take! ! !

I think we need to be more careful about the material taken into our library schools. Building on the hard work of the pioneers, people are entering library work with no library spirit, only because it is a "nice job." Understand I am not saying anything about our work as being hard, etc. I had experience with two girls some 16 years ago and they *were older* and knew more in first place than the late brand. I suppose it comes of the "good time" idea for children, which certainly has spoiled our generation and is fast spoiling several more. I confess I am at a loss. I would not dare be as ignorant and expect so much as do some of these late

library school graduates. They took no suggestions, had no idea of learning further and showed such a deplorable lack of tone I was depressed. One was the "best girl in her class" and one I should judge the poorest girl in her class. Well—this is a wail I suppose you will say, and you are right but I agreed with Miss Marvin's letter of a year ago and I still do.

LIBRARIAN.

March 10, '16.

A New Symbol

To the Editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

This is a plea for the use of a new symbol in American library practice for shelf-marks or book-labels: the three dots (. . .).

It is no new symbol in American cataloging practice, but I have never seen it employed for classifying in America; though the Concilium in Zurich, Switzerland, has made good use of it in card-bibliography for more than a decade.

The purpose of the symbol is to separate general works from special generalities or details. For instance: on our shelves are 74 books on machine tools. Of these, 20 are classifiable under the general number, 621.9 Machine tools, and 34 under regular subdivisions 621.91 to 621.98. Beside these there remain 20 works that are not general and the subjects of which are not covered by any existing subdivisions of 621.9. These books are of two types:

1. On special generalities such as: Assembling machine tools, Principles of setting out, or Safeguards.

2. On special subjects not recognized or symbolized by D. C. such as: Chucks, Cutting-lubricants, Special tools.

Do not most libraries class such material under the general number, in this case 621.9?

Then in leading a reader to the shelves, who has asked for *general* works on machine-tools (and this is the common form of inquiry) you read him the titles of what purport to be general works, from the symbol 621.9, and apologize when reading 50 percent

of them, because they are not general works.

This library has found it more satisfactory to assign the general number to general works only and for both types of specialties cited above to use the general number followed by three dots, shelving all books with the general number in one alphabet followed by all books with . . . in a second alphabet. Thus we have the shelf-sequence:

- 621.9 A19 Adams. Metal work.
- 621.9 L58 Leonard. Machine shop tools and methods.
- 621.9 V24 Vandervoort. Modern machine shop tools and methods.
- 621.9...C99 Cutting—lubricants.
- 621.9...D74 Dowd. Tools, chucks and fixtures.
- 621.9...S73 Spangenberg. Assembling machine tools.
- 621.91 H81 Horner. Modern milling machines.

The principle should be applicable to any class and we have used it throughout the 500s, 600s, and 700s.

Finally, the use of the three dots facilitates reclassifying from time to time, as more minute subdivisions are afforded in the D. C., for the space occupied by the three dots can be used for the added figures, on both cards and books—space which otherwise would often be found wanting.

A. LAW VOGEL,

Reference-librarian.

Mechanics institute, San Francisco.

A Correction

In the "List of books by Indiana authors," issued by the Indianapolis public library, on page 7, "In my youth," an anonymous publication is inadvertently credited to John N. Hurty. This is incorrect, as the identity of the author has not yet been disclosed. By the insertion of a dash before the title, a thing which escaped the proof reader's attention, the error of ascribing the work to Mr. Hurty was made in the List.

E. G. BROWNING,

Librarian.

Public library, Indianapolis.

Record Wanted

A recent newspaper article states that the number of American libraries is less than 9,000. The correctness of this number has been questioned. The only way that it can be verified is by actually taking stock. PUBLIC LIBRARIES would be glad, therefore, if it might obtain from the library authorities of each state the number of libraries within such state, classified as follows:

Public libraries (tax or endowment supported), subscription libraries, university and college libraries, school libraries having a librarian, institutional libraries and libraries in business houses.

Mer Hen Die Fenschter Forgessa

In the forties of the last century a score of families belonging to the religious sect of Schwenkfelders moved from eastern Pennsylvania to settle in a western state. Not long thereafter upon observing their neighbors to have builded school houses, they determined to follow the example, and to build for their own children an educational domicile. A building committee was appointed to supervise the undertaking, and in a short while the building was completed and ready for inspection. A day was appointed for this important ceremony, and on that day the committee was on hand, proud to show the visitors the results of the committee's labor.

Through the large open door, the simple Schwenkfelder clan proceeded. Expressions of approval were heard, but no demonstration of enthusiasm. One observer however, ventured the remark, "Ich mehn sis ein wenig dunkle do hin," which is to say "It seems to me it's a little dark in here." Thereupon one of the committee exclaimed "Vy Buva, mer hen die fenschter forgessa,"—"Why boys, we have forgotten the windows."

It seems to me that we library builders may well say, but say it to ourselves, "Mer hen die fenschter forgessa."

True we have not neglected to admit light into the library buildings, but we

have omitted display windows in which to exhibit to the public our new books—books on the war—Shakespeareana—books on the useful arts—garden books—architecture—art—science—religion—music and so forth. Windows to be employed as the merchant of books employs his windows.

Where is the book merchant who fails to display his books in show windows? Such a merchant would be an anomaly indeed.

The librarian is no less anxious to circulate the books entrusted to his care than is the bookseller to part with his literary commodity to booklovers for cash. Why should the librarian not have at his command the same facilities for distribution required by the merchant?

Every main or branch library should have a display window, for verily there are more persons passing a building than there are those who enter it. To neglect to attract the attention of the passing crowd is to lose an important opportunity to make readers of the masses.

NATHANIEL FERGUSON,

For twenty years a director of the Public library, Reading, Pa.

Why Not Seventeen?

A man applied at a Philadelphia library for a recently published book. He was told that his name would have to be put on the waiting list and that his turn would come in from two to three months. "But would it not be possible to have several copies of such an important book?" he asked. "We have seven copies," was the reply, "and it looks as if we would have to get more." It was not a new novel for which he asked. It was William Roscoe Thayer's *Life and letters of John Hay*.

A story comes from the Children's department of one of the large libraries, of a small child who came in and wanted to "join the library." She said she had a book of her very own but someone had borrowed it and now she felt so lonesome.

Public Libraries

MONTHLY - EXCEPT AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Library Bureau	- - - - -	Publishers
M. E. AHERN	- - - - -	Editor
Subscription	- - - - -	\$2 a year
Five copies to one library	- - - - -	\$8 a year
Single number	- - - - -	25 cents
Foreign subscriptions	- - - - -	\$2.25 a year

Entered as second-class matter May 17, 1896, at the Post office at Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1897.

By the rules of the banks of Chicago an Exchange charge of 10 cents is made on all out-of-town checks for \$10 and under. In remitting subscriptions, therefore, checks on New York or Chicago banks or post-office money orders should be sent.

When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent two weeks before the change is to take effect.

If a subscriber wishes his copy of the magazine discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

Copies failing to reach subscribers, through loss in the mails, will be duplicated without charge if request to do so is received within 30 days after publication. Later than that duplicate copies can be supplied only at regular rates.

Reciprocity—The libraries of Great Britain and Ireland have after an heroic effort to meet the demand for subjects buried in their periodical literature made a start, a very creditable one at any time but particularly so under the circumstances, in supplying the users of their libraries with a subject index to periodicals. The subject was so ably presented to the association in a paper by Mr T. W. Lyster, of the National library of Ireland in 1911, that the Index was started and is now ready for use.

The Index is compiled according to English practice with the expressed intention of meeting the needs that were not met by similar works and contains between nine and ten thousand entries from more than 300 periodicals of 1915.

The work on the preparation of the Index is done entirely without pay, both contributors and editors giving their services in order that the value

of such a work may be proven to such a degree that it may be undertaken by someone prepared to make a business venture of it. It is being issued and distributed by the well-known reliable firm of B. F. Stevens & Brown of London at the request of the Council of the Library association. (English.)

Sizable American libraries likely to have the foreign periodicals included in the Index, may afford some help to the Library Association in its time of financial pressure by including in their list of reference tools, this Index.

Why not advertise?— In a few reports, it is recorded that the use of the library lecture room is permitted to certain organizations, "without charge provided no money or tickets of admission be taken at the door and such meetings shall not be advertised in the public press." The kind of clubs that may use the room are specified and there may be valid reason behind such a restriction though a number of libraries allow the use of the room to any body of well-behaved citizens for any serious purpose and this sometimes includes political discussions and religious gatherings. There is a balance to be maintained there that might be difficult and the point is one to be well-considered. But that nothing shall be said in the press about a meeting to be held in the public library is a restriction that savors somewhat of an infraction of a "bill of rights" or curtailment of "the pursuit of happiness." A patent reason for such a rule does not appear in a moment and it may be questioned therefore if a rule governing public property which needs definite explanation for its existence is quite in keeping with the spirit of a library.

The library and foreigners—While Massachusetts is the only state that has made special provision by law for library service for foreigners, many single libraries are doing fine work along that line.

A very valuable idea lies back of the co-operation which has been entered upon, with the county clerk at Detroit and the Public library in that city. Any foreigner making application for his first papers to the county clerk who is, at present, T. M. Farrell, is sent with a card of introduction to the public library. The card is addressed:

To the Public library of Detroit,

Please attend the bearer of this card in the selection of books which will help him in the preparation for American citizenship.

THOMAS M. FARRELL,
County Clerk.

When the applicant comes to the library, Mr Strohm or his assistant gives whatever instruction seems fitting and with the library card which is given, there are also distributed circulars, stating what the library can do to aid foreigners in preparing to become good citizens through books on naturalization, English, civil service, manufacturing and other industries.

The far-reaching effect in all directions of such coöperation is so full of promise that one could wish for a multitude of libraries to adopt this or some similar plan.

Libraries and conservation—Is there not a chance for rural constructive help on the part of libraries in developing an interest and responsibility in forestry, by pushing the books about trees? One person aroused, or perhaps better, "coming into his own," by finding out that he has a love for trees in his heart, may develop into a strong supporter of

the doctrine of conservation of forests, and thus redeem in a measure the sinful indifference of this day and age toward the coming generations which are certain to suffer from the wastefulness of the present time. Friends of native landscape ought to see to it that trade books go out where such narratives as the following are possible:

There are 14 national parks, areas which have been set aside as national reserves by the United States. But with all that has been done the parks have been only about 5 per cent developed. Only a very small area is reached by roads and trails—very small indeed, for the total area confined within the bounds of these parks is slightly larger than the total area of the state of New Jersey. Thousands of people visited these parks last year, and everyone came back enthusiastic. They could not help it, for they found wonders there which could not be found anywhere else. But there are more wonders that are inaccessible because the parks have not been developed. In addition to the extension of the roads and trails and the necessary hotels and other buildings to take care of the traveler the park employees should be trained in their work. If asked the kind of tree in the park they should be able to tell, instead of just saying, "That is an evergreen."

Mr H. R. Hunting of Springfield, Massachusetts, is working on an outfit for numbering books with the idea of doing away with paper labels. It is practically the same principle used by book binders only a simple and less expensive type will be used. Mr Hunting will show his contrivance at the A. L. A. meeting in New Jersey.

Library Week in Toledo

It all began with a rather indefinite conversation I had with Mr Carl Spitzer, president of the Toledo Commerce club, some time last fall.

"I'd like to see people read better books and make greater use of the Public library. How can the Commerce club help to make them do it?" said Mr Spitzer. "With your approval, I'll appoint a committee of members of the club and see if we can't start something."

A few days later I was called up and invited to serve on the Public Library committee of the Commerce club.

At first the members of the committee wondered why they had been called together. The Public library seemed to them to be going along comfortably enough. I showed them statistics to demonstrate that the people of Toledo use their public library even less proportionally than the people of other cities and suggested that something might be done to bring about better realization of the opportunities within the easy reach of all.

"Toledo's lack of appreciation of its public library may be caused by the fact that there are no branch libraries as yet," suggested one.

"True, partly, but I venture to say that there are hundreds of persons who come down town every day and who never think of using the library."

"Let's find out," said the manager of a large office building three blocks distant from the main library building.

Before the next meeting of the committee a census of 100 employees of that building, including mechanics, elevator men, stenographers, clerks, and others, showed that more than half had never been inside the library, and that only one-eighth of the entire number were regular library patrons. Several had vague or incorrect ideas of the requirements for card-holders. Others had never thought of making use of the library. Similar results were obtained from inquiries made among the employees of a large laundry also located

within a few minutes walk of the main library.

Publicity seemed to be the answer to the question "What is needed to make the library better known and to attract people to it?"

Why not a library week? The idea took hold and plans were formulated to carry it out. Every known method used in other Publicity campaigns was considered and many new ones suggested. It seemed wise to concentrate on the idea of the practical use of library books and to drive home the idea of the money value of the use of the library.

The personnel of the committee after a gradual sifting down to those really interested, included three lawyers, two ministers, the superintendent of schools, a book seller, a newspaper editor, the mayor's secretary, the president of the Central labor union, an expert accountant, a manufacturer, an author, a building superintendent, a laundry manager, the president of the library board, and the librarian. The meetings began in November and were held weekly until the campaign ended.

The individual members of the committee representing as they did so many diverse interests, suggested and helped to carry through plans which would have been impossible without such coöperation. The publicity secretary of the Commerce club acted as secretary of the committee, wrote much of the advertising matter and managed the campaign.

After investigating costs of necessary printing and newspaper advertising the committee asked the Commerce club for an appropriation of \$200 which the directors of the club readily granted. The actual cost of the campaign ran considerably over this amount.

An enumeration of the methods of publicity used follows:

1. The issue of a proclamation by Mayor Milroy who was interested in the campaign through his secretary, Mr McCrea, a member of the committee.

The proclamation follows:

Whereas, the Library committee of the Toledo Commerce club has designated the period of seven days, beginning Wednesday, March 1, 1916, as Public Library week, and

Whereas, the purpose of such designation is to stimulate general interest in the Public library and its uses to the end that the Public library in the City of Toledo may come into wider use by the citizens of Toledo and full benefit of its advantages may be realized, and

Whereas, it appears that there is more or less general lack of appreciation of the advantages of the Public library with the result that the number of Public library readers in Toledo is proportionally low.

Now, therefore, I, Charles M. Milroy, Mayor of the City of Toledo, do hereby extend official recognition to the Public Library week so designated and respectfully direct the attention of the people of Toledo to the information to be published in the newspapers and otherwise, respecting the Public library and its uses, and ask that the effort to bring the Public library to its highest degree of usefulness will receive the heartiest cooperation of the people generally.

Given this first day of March at the office of the Mayor of the City of Toledo.

(Signed) CHARLES M. MILROY,
Mayor.

2. The publication of a special library number of the *Toledo City Journal*. This number, the issue of March 4, 1916, had on its cover the Mayor's proclamation. The leading editorial called "One of Toledo's dividends" was devoted to the library. A full page of half tone illustrations gave views of the remodelled library, and two pages more contained an article by the librarian describing the building improvements, summarizing the library's activities for the previous year, and giving other information of interest.

3. A special Library week number of the *Commerce Club News*, which is mailed to nearly 4,000 members. This issue described the campaign and gave illustrations of the typical advertising matter used. The cover page bearing the leading article on library publicity week, was in the form of a book and at the bottom bore in bold type the legend "Every time you see a book—think of the Public Library." A half column editorial entitled "For all the peo-

ple" was included, reprinted from the *Toledo Times*.

4. Newspaper articles. Eighteen special articles on books and reading were written by various members of the committee. The plan was to have an article each day in each of the daily papers during library week. Many of these articles were published in full while others were worked over by the editors. The *Sunday Times*, the only Sunday newspaper published in Toledo, carried a fully illustrated feature story of about half a page, on the work of the library, especially featuring the children's work and the story hour.

5. Weekly newspapers were not neglected. The *Union Leader*, the labor organ, carried an editorial and a special article on the library, inserted through our committee member, the president of the Central Labor Union. The *Christian Commonwealth*, the organ of the Federation of Churches, had a special article by Mr. Nevin O. Winter, the chairman of our committee. A German library assistant wrote articles for the German daily and Sunday papers. The Polish daily also was called into the service.

6. News items of the campaign were good copy. The morning paper had a news article every day of the campaign. The two evening dailies the *Blade* and the *News-Bee* gave us splendid coöperation. The latter published on its editorial page, a picture of the library committee registering as borrowers, with a story not strictly accurate, but good enough for news purposes, that 90% of the committee had no library cards until after the campaign was launched. The newspaper support of the campaign is shown by the fact that over 200 inches, single column, was devoted to the library in the 3 dailies alone, during library week.

7. Paid newspaper space was used for the first time to my knowledge in advertising a public library. There were 3 insertions each 3 columns wide and 6 inches long, in each of the English dailies. The design used showed a frame topped by "This is library

week" and at the bottom "The Public Library—at your service." A pen sketch showed a corner of the reference room and an open book with the slogan again "Every time you see a book, think of the Public Library." The words "Learn more—Earn more" also appeared in every advertisement. The copy for the advertisements varied but each was printed in the same characteristic frame.

8. Posters in the street cars. The street railway company gave us the use of the front vestibule window, facing the car-riders for a large poster sign, which read "The fool never learns. The average man learns from his own experience. The wise man from the experience of others. BE WISE. USE YOUR PUBLIC LIBRARY. For training, for inspiration, for pleasure."

9. The same posters with a slight change in makeup were posted in many of the large factories. The poster used here had on it a hand pointing to a box which was hung nearby which contained folders for distribution. This folder addressed chiefly to the workman included a true human interest story called "Why Smith kept his job," showing the practical use of library books. It told how easy it is to use the library, what one can find there, gave facts about the recently opened branch library and about the Carnegie branches of the future. The same folders were also distributed from some of the banks and in other ways.

10. Our laundry manager committeeman suggested a unique way of advertising through the laundry packages and undertook to secure the co-operation of his competitors. Ten thousand laundry packages, going into ten thousand Toledo homes, included that week little slips exhorting the users of clean collars to "Learn more—Earn more. Use your Public Library—Begin now—Do it often—Tell your friends. The Public Library—At your service." From many reports of friends we know that these slips reached home. A news item called attention to this feature of our campaign by an article with

the caption "Collars to aid library"—"Every laundry package will remind you to get card."

11. Lantern slides resembling in design the newspaper advertisements and the window cards were run between films in 20 moving picture theatres, at Keith's, and at the Art Museum's Sunday entertainment.

12. Window displays. A bank in a prominent location gave us exclusive use of its window for the entire week. This display laid emphasis on the use of the library by the business man. A drug store window in a suburban district near our branch was used to advertise the branch with good effect.

13. Window cards, 7x10 inches, made from the same design as the lantern slides were scattered broadcast and were seen at every turn in store windows, in elevators of office buildings, in barber shops and other prominent places.

14. A library booth was maintained in the lobby of one of the great office buildings. Here we issued new library cards, circulated a few books, and distributed lists and other literature with excellent results. In front of the booth was a large cloth sign saying "Every Business Man Should Have a Library Card—Take a Minute Now and Get Yours Here. Public Library Committee, Toledo Commerce Club." When after a few days registrations began to fall off here, we moved to another skyscraper.

15. The superintendent of schools sent out one of our folders and a bulletin to each teacher, asking her to talk about the library to her pupils; the parochial schools, both Catholic and Lutheran gave similar coöperation.

16. The churches of all denominations helped to call attention to Library week by announcements from the pulpits and in their church calendars. Personal letters to ministers and the articles in the *Christian Commonwealth* brought this about.

17. At a banquet of Commerce Club committeemen which happened to take place the night before our campaign opened, the 200 members of com-

mittees found our folders and application blanks at their places, and the chairman of our committee Mr Winter made a five minute speech about the campaign. At the weekly luncheons of the Rotary and other clubs during the week the same thing was done. A list of books on lawn tennis was distributed at the annual banquet of the tennis club.

18. The library building itself had a 20 ft. cloth sign across the front announcing "This is Library week—Get your library card today—Learn more, earn more."

19. As Baby week coincided in part with Library week, the distribution of a list of books on "Better Babies" at lectures given in two of the local department stores under the auspices of the local medical society, may be considered a feature of the campaign.

Results of the campaign

The immediate results of the campaign were not difficult to measure. Double the number of new borrowers were registered during Library week and the week following than during the two preceding weeks. Circulation which for some reason had fallen below that of last year immediately increased and is still showing satisfactory gains. Our reference room is being used more than ever before.

The more indirect results of the wide publicity given the library during publicity week are more difficult to determine. A more intelligent idea of the library and its activities has been created which will bear fruit in the general attitude of the public. Thousands of people have had their attention directed toward the library and its service for probably the first time and even if many of these people do not immediately come to the library, they may think of it when their need for it arises. When the time comes for asking for increased tax levy for library purposes, public opinion will be better prepared for understanding the need.

The Public library committee of the Toledo Commerce club has not finished its work. It will continue as one of

the permanent committees of the club. Its meetings will go on and other plans will be worked out for furthering the use of the library by the community. One of the definite fields of action in the near future is the discovery of employers willing to establish library deposit stations in their plants, another will be the support of the Library Board in its endeavor to secure a larger tax levy for next year.

It is the intention of the committee to make Library week an annual event in Toledo, and it is suggested that the American library association take action to designate a National library week next year. Commercial and civic organizations all over the country would no doubt cooperate to make the venture a success.

To me the finest thing about the whole campaign was the splendid spirit of cooperation met with at every turn.

Sets of material used except newspaper clippings and lantern slides have been sent out to a few libraries. Other sets are available and will be sent on application to the Toledo Commerce Club. Some of the lantern slides have been preserved and could be loaned if desired. Plates are also in existence from which the window cards and newspaper advertising were printed.

The chief items of cost of printing, etc., follow:

10,000 folders	\$79.00
25 boxes for distributing same....	1.25
650 posters used in street cars and factories	32.00
25 lantern slides.....	8.75
10,000 slips for laundry packages, printed on library mutigraph—cost of paper only.....	2.65
3 large cloth display signs.....	15.00
3 hours labor of card writer for window cards	4.50
300 window cards.....	4.00
Newspaper advertising	75.00

Various other expenditures were made in preparing illustrative material for the newspapers, the *Commerce Club News* and the *City Journal* but these have not been charged up directly to the campaign though they were incidental to it.

HERBERT S. HIRSHBERG.
Toledo public library.

Library Beginners

For two years the Louisville free public library has been making a special effort to interest adult workers by providing for the child below school age. The children's department of the library consists of the children's and teachers' rooms at the main building, children's rooms in six white branches and in two colored branches, more than 200 class room libraries in school buildings, and collections of books in settlement houses and orphan homes. The teachers and parents' room adjoins the children's room at the main library. Here are to be found books on child psychology, story-telling, pedagogy, song books for children, educational magazines, mounted pictures, and model class room libraries for each grade of the grammar school. Here we are reaching the child through the parent and teacher.

An attractive feature was added to this room last year. A table was placed in front of one of the windows and filled with beautifully illustrated books for young children. These books are circulated to parents and guardians. This is known as the "library beginners' table" and has become one of the most popular features of the children's room, and has proven most helpful in our work of reaching the child through the parent and the parent through the child.

Children below school age accompanied by parents or guardians are permitted to become members of the children's department. We call them our "library beginners." Since the first of September more than 75 children below school age have been registered.

An interest in the "new science" of developing the intellect and spirit of children through stories, pictures and music has been aroused by this work and through talks on the subject at the various parent-teacher associations. This interest has grown gradually until we were asked in December by the Boy Scout officials to co-operate to help make the "Safety-first" campaign

a success. We felt the time ripe for an association to increase the interest in children's reading, and organized a league for this purpose, which was called the Story Tellers' League. The name is almost a misnomer because the league stands for more than its name indicates. The object is to interest parents, teachers and workers in juvenile institutions in better books for children and in story telling. The attendance has averaged more than 80 adults at each meeting.

We have three leagues in Louisville organized to work for the betterment of the child: The Parent-Teacher association; the Board of Censorship for children's moving pictures; and the Story Tellers' league. These agencies are co-operating and have representatives at the various meetings of each organization. The public library is represented at these meetings by the head of the children's department.

It is most important for the library to have the intelligent co-operation of the parents. We have found that it can be secured in many ways: through interesting talks to the parent-teacher associations, Sunday School meetings and clubs, and by taking advantage of every opportunity to speak to a group of adults. We find one of the best ways is to meet the "grown-ups" in a friendly, hospitable manner when they come to the children's rooms.

The children's librarian talks to them about the various illustrators of children's books; she discusses the value of imaginative literature; she points out the best books on child psychology, and also methods in story telling and the best books to recommend. It has been our experience that mothers are interested in the "whys and wherefores."

A father of a three-year-old boy said: "I have had everything on this table, have you nothing new?" We suggested that he read them over again to the little boy. "Well, that would be awfully nice for him, but it sure is hard on me." We learned later that

the father was delighted, as the child was more interested in the stories at the second reading.

We have found that a short, "P" slip, pencil-written, list of books given to the mother makes her feel that her child is receiving individual attention. These lists are checked by the mother and are brought to the library when books are exchanged.

It is work of this kind that interests the parent, brings the child to the library and starts the "library habit."

BERNICE W. BELL,

Head children's department, Louisville public library.

The German Story-Hour, Carondelet Branch Library

St. Louis public library

The Carondelet branch has so many German readers that for three years we have told German stories to the children. The assistant in our children's room speaks German fluently. From her childhood she has been familiar with all that is best in German folk-lore and child literature.

Is there any tale that appeals more directly to the child's imagination than the German fairy tale? Many of us can associate a favorite copy of Grimm's household stories with childhood years—in English of course. How few children, even in German homes, are familiar with them in the original German, a German so pure that each word seems to convey its meaning as no other word could.

In many of the parochial schools of Carondelet German is included in the course of study, yet the principals were afraid there would be little interest. The German spoken in the homes is not always the best, and besides, the younger generation very naturally prefer English.

To our great satisfaction, the attendance has been remarkably good—averaging about 50 children of all ages, who come from the Catholic, Evangelical, and Lutheran schools, with a few from Walther college. They are earnest, interested, nearly always thank the storyteller and beg for more. When we told

them at the first story-hour that there would be others during the winter, one child dropped into shocking English slang and exclaimed, "My, won't that be swell!"

At Christmas time this year we had a little tree, and appropriate Christmas stories. One could almost tell the children were German from the way they greeted the first sight of the tree they love so well. A little girl told us of some schoolmates who had started to the story and then changed their minds—"Won't I tell them what they missed!" The golden cobwebs, an old folk story, was translated into German. It proved to be a favorite with some of the children and the rest asked to read it in English. After the story the children helped to put out the candles, and left the room reluctantly.

Some of the other stories we have told have been *Dornröschen*—*Sneewittchen*—*Rumpelstilzchen*—*Der goldene Vogel*—*Der Froschkönig*—*Der Fischer und seine Frau*—*Das Maerlein vom Liesele*.

In selecting the time for these stories, great care has to be taken not to choose a church holiday or the almost daily preparations for Easter and confirmations. On the other hand, the stories make an attractive change for the children just at this time. They can not be told too frequently, however, for all German children are expected to be helpful at home, and nothing that fosters the slightest *wanderlust* is encouraged.

We have won new readers through these stories, and they are apt to be children who will make use of the best the library can offer. We hope to have soon a better collection of German children's books. Some parents have heard in this way for the first time of our adult German books.

Not long ago a mechanical engineer, in speaking of his work, said a man in his profession needed plenty of imagination. He must be able to *imagine* the finished structure he is planning. In cultivating the imagination in these children, we are not only able to lighten dull lives, but the influence of the stories may reach further than we know.

NELLIE M. DeLAUGHTER.

Publishers of Inexpensive Geographic Material

American Express Co., 65 Broadway, N. Y. Illustrated booklets.
Bahamas Government Agent, 450 4th Ave., N. Y. Illustrated literature.
Bureau of Education, Manila, P. I.
California Development Board. San Francisco.

Delta Tours, 202 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Great Eastern Railway of England, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

Great Western Railway of England, 501 5th Ave., N. Y. Illustrated book of tours.

Howell's Microcosm, Washington, D. C. Relief maps and models.

Journal of Geography, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. \$1.00 per year.

McCann's Tours, 1322 Broadway. South America booklet.

National Geographic Society, Hubbard Memorial Hall, 16th and M Sts., Washington, D. C. *National Geographic Magazine*; Lantern slides.

National Railway Publication Co., 85 Church St. Official guide of the R. R. & Steam Navigation lines of the U. S., Porto Rico, Canada, Mexico and Cuba, also time tables of R. R. in Central America. Monthly. \$1.00 per copy. (Contains addresses of R. R. and S. S. lines.)

Pan-American Union, 17th & B Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C. Bulletin; List of publications.

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada. List of publications.

Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 17 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. Travel booklets.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. List of publications.

Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price lists: Alaska; Commerce and manufacture; Forestry; Geography; Travel & exploration; Indians of N. A.; Insular possessions; Maps; National parks; Natural wonders & antiquities; Noncontiguous territory; U. S. Geological survey, etc.

Thomas Cook & Son, 245 Broadway, N. Y. Travel booklets.

Underwood & Underwood, 417 5th Ave. World visualized in the class room; Travel lectures; Commercial lectures.

U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. Teaching material in Government publications.

Ward's Natural Science Establishment, 82-102 College Ave., Rochester, N. Y. Minerals; Birds.

Many firms prepare free exhibits illustrating their products. For lists of firms write to the Newark museum association.

Compiled for the New Jersey library association by the Free public library of Newark, N. J.

On His Majesty's Service Only (Concluded.)

Just before the final tests, when all were keenly interested and none were unhappy, the Panjab library association was formed amid much enthusiasm. Its first meeting was a social entertainment tendered to the "Professor" and his gracious assistant, the instructress in library handwriting. There were flowers, fruit and sweetmeats for everybody, and garlands of marigolds for the delighted guests of honor. After all were duly refreshed and photographed (see frontispiece) came the most enjoyable feature of all—Mr. Beni Prasad's graceful speech,—which concluded the festivities with great *éclat*.

The library buildings of the Punjab, so far as I have seen them, were not constructed for library use. So they are not well adapted to their purpose. It is a common practice to house the college library in heaven-kissing "almirahs" around the walls of the lofty and imposing assembly hall. The books help to give this apartment an academic air, but this plan of arrangement has no other advantage. The cases are kept locked for the room is practically as free of access as the open street. There are no facilities for study. The librarian is usually a cross between a turnkey and a clerk. During the few hours when he is in attendance he has ample leisure, but semi-occasionally a student or professor is successful in proving his right to consult a book. It is then no small matter to find out whether the library possesses the book desired. This being ascertained, comes the herculean task of finding where it is. The next puzzle is to find the right key to the right "almirah." And when the precious jewel is finally entrusted with fear and trembling to the borrower, who is always regarded with suspicion, the librarian spends a happy half-hour in making elaborate duplicate entries of the transaction in the ponderous tomes which grace his desk.

But the librarians of India are backward only because no better ways are

known to them. The educational authorities are alive to the desirability of improving methods and the librarians are eager to learn. The western visitor is grieved only at the depth and prevalence of the conviction that books must be jealously guarded and that the average reader must be assumed to have felonious designs till he proves his innocence.

However inconvenient the library buildings may be, some of them are interesting for other reasons. I shall mention only two of those visited. Both are in Lahore.

The Punjab public library (in some ways the most modern and best administered collection I have seen) is housed in a quaint structure that dates from the days of the Moguls, 300 years ago. It was built in a grove of palms as a garden pavilion by Wazir Khan, a minister of the Emperor Shah Jehan.

The Archives building is best known as the Tomb of Anarkali. This Anarkali (pomegranate blossom), a favorite wife of Akbar, was indiscreet enough to smile at the emperor's son and successor, Jehangir. The old gentleman caught her at it and promptly had her buried alive. When Jehangir became emperor he built this splendid memorial to contain her sarcophagus, a solid block of pure marble, held by some authorities to be one of the finest pieces of carving in the world.

Thus far the course of lectures has consumed nearly all our time and energy, and a trip to St. Stephens college, Delhi, has been our only field work outside Lahore. We enjoyed it greatly for it afforded an opportunity to see something of the tourists' India. The fort at Delhi contains the *Diwan-i-Am* (Hall of public audience) where the jewelled Peacock Throne used to stand, and the wondrously beautiful *Diwan-i-Khas* (Hall of private audience) with its much quoted inscription, "If there be a paradise on earth, it is this, it is this, it is this." All around and underneath the present Delhi are ancient ruined cities by the score, some of them, like Indraprastha, dating back thousands of years to the heroic age when the Vedas and the Mahabharata

were current literature. Agra and the Taj Mahal are only an hour or so from Delhi. It is not for me to attempt to describe the latter, but perhaps I may be permitted to make a sober statement of fact in regard to it. *It is the most beautiful thing I have ever seen or ever expected to see.*

The *mofussil* (provincial) colleges are availing themselves of the present opportunity for library improvement in a very encouraging way. Beside sending their librarians to attend the lectures at the university, many are allowing them time to assist in the practical work of reorganizing the university library. This work is now well started, but we are hampered by lack of supplies. Ordered many months ago, they have not yet arrived,* and we are beginning to suspect the submarines in the Mediterranean of being responsible for our disappointment. If they do not soon appear, I shall have to take to the road and accept invitations to visit and plan the reorganization of outlying libraries at Khalsa college at Amritsar, the Agricultural college at Lyallpur, the Gordon Mission college at Rawalpindi, and the Prince of Wales college at Jummoo. The last two will be specially interesting. Rawalpindi is up near the frontier post of Peshawur, beyond which are the untamable Afghans and the Khyber Pass; while Jummoo is within sight of what Kim's lama used to sigh for—"the Hills and the snow upon the Hills"—the Roof of the World.

ASA DON DICKINSON.

*Since writing the above, the first shipment of supplies has been received.

A very remarkable calendar has been figured out by Joseph H. Johnston of Portland, Ore., which is not only of interest but has a decided value as a reference tool. By a simple combination the calendar shows instantly the day of the week of any date for a period of 100 years from 1830 to 1929. The calendar is made in various sizes from a pocket edition covering 5 years to a folio size, 12" by 18", covering 100 years.

American Library Institute

The meeting of the A. L. I., held at Atlantic City, March 3-4 marked a revival of interest in its existence on the part of the Fellowship and also a more favorable attitude toward it by a number who have not been exactly termed its friends heretofore.

Dr Richardson, under whose administration the Institute is at present progressing, is disposed to extend the membership in certain directions to include all those who are "really interested in doing serious work in research, teaching or in co-operation with libraries which promote scholarly work." To that end, he proposed before the meeting that all those who had been elected at any time members of the Institute or who had not yet taken up membership should be recognized as eligible to take up membership at this time, with the additional privilege of choosing their own class or term by prepaying for any number of years up to ten which might be approved by the Board. He also advocated the enlargement of the membership from 100 to 200. There was considerable discussion on these various points at Atlantic City but no action in the matter was taken.

A proposal by Mr R. R. Bowker of New York City, that the Institute prepare a report for the next meeting setting forth a statement of the "relations between the A. L. A. and A. L. I. as to the respective fields, scope and limitations of the two bodies," was favorably considered.

Emphasis was laid on the multiplicity of meetings in the great number of section of the A. L. A. by Dr F. P. Hill of Brooklyn and others.

A number expressed a need which they had felt for a place and time separate from the confusion necessarily attendant upon a large body where many conflicting interests make it impossible to concentrate on a subject which may be of primary importance to a small group of people.

There were two lines of discussion laid out for the meeting; first, the Field of research, publication and teaching and

second, the Field of co-operation with libraries of learning.

The address of President Richardson outlined the field of library science and was the most comprehensive statement of the subject that has yet been presented (See page 205).

Mr George B. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A., presented the theme, Relative fields of the A. L. A., A. L. I., and the Bibliographical Society of America. Mr Utley's presentation was clear-cut and reasonable. His understanding of the matter was that the Institute should go into the field of scholarly research, find the history and the principles upon which a library science might rest, and that the A. L. A. should confine itself to the application of the principles formulated by the A. L. I. He could not see any reason for a close connection in organization between the two bodies. He thought there should be an informal relation but a close co-operation. Mr Utley agreed that in a large body, discussion was apt to be futile and with a small number of interested persons a discussion is more likely to be held to a point; that people are rarely interested in principles in a large assembly, the great majority being concerned more particularly in the application of those principles. He was not prepared to discuss the Bibliographical Society of America in relation to the theme but, personally, he thought its scope might well be included in the A. L. I.

Miss Mary Wright Plummer, president of the A. L. A., said that the matter had been presented in a new way to her. As Dr Richardson had revealed it, the subject opened an unlimited vision in many directions which, at present, was not even sensed by the majority of library workers.

Mr John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Public library of Newark, presented an interesting address on, "Exhibition methods of instruction." Mr Dana prefaced the presentation of his subject by contributing to the discussion of the field of the Institute. He said, there was room for a serious-minded small body which should consider carefully, things presented to them, for the sole purpose of

finding out the truth about the subjects discussed. There was already too much haphazard talk with no serious purpose behind it. His plan would be for the presentation of a very few carefully thought out papers presented before the meetings which should be devoted to discussion full and free with the idea of deciding what was true and the best in it all.

Taking up his assigned subject, Mr Dana said that the museum idea of collecting for preservation was an old one but the later and more difficult task of bringing these things before the educational world was new. Only the edges of the work had been touched and the whole museum field was no further on today than libraries were 25 years ago. He answered in the affirmative, the question, "Should libraries use visualized material in education" by his most interesting exhibits. Mr Dana showed the use of pictures, prepared in his own library, illustrating descriptive poetry, domestic scenery, statuary, nature study and relation of industry to the life of the community. Mr Dana said that one of the greatest sins in library work is the kind of printing that is sent out. It is one of the first duties to see that the library presents itself to the community in good taste, presenting at least, a good trade unmarred.

Mr A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin college, read a detailed dissertation on the "Literature of staff teaching" drawing largely on his own observation in his period of study in the German libraries.

Scholarly research within the field of the Institute was well illustrated by two manuscripts from the Garrett-Patterson collection, presented by H. B. Van Hoesen and P. C. Durrie.

The question of the best book on Library Economy in 1915 was answered by the directors of the various library schools. For the most part there seems to be a partiality shown for the books prepared by the members of the faculty or the graduates of the various schools, except that the volume, "Canons of study and bibliographical methods of classification" by Berwyck-Sayres received

hearty commendation from several of the schools.

At the third and last session of the Institute, Dr C. W. Andrews of the John Crerar library spoke on, "Recognized needs and proposed solutions" in which he discussed storage, joint lists, inter-library loans, co-operative purchase, etc.

The A. L. I. plan of co-operation between libraries and its possible application was discussed by various persons. Collections on the American civil war in the Brooklyn public library, by Dr F. P. Hill. Mr T. L. Montgomery of Philadelphia discussed "Photostat copies." Mr Montgomery presented the economy and satisfaction of such work and illustrated it by material produced in his own library. Mr W. P. Cutter of the Engineering society of New York reported on the very satisfactory service which photostat copies gave that organization. Dr Walter Lichtenstein of the Northwestern university spoke on the group of "Historical periodicals" and Mr H. S. Leach of Princeton spoke on "English department specialties."

For lack of time other papers were taken as read and will appear in the Proceedings.

The discussion at the conference was serious and helpful. Differences of opinion were respected and the general tone of the meeting, while not so certain as in previous meetings still was provocative of consideration and a spirit of fair judging which were in themselves, good results.

As Others See Us

Of the newly elected librarian at Yale University it is said that "no man at the university knows books as he does." Yet he also is a successful administrator and reforming cataloger. So many similar institutions of late years have put the economics of library administration above its humanities that it is a pleasure to note Yale's wisdom and good fortune. For at some college libraries leadership in book use by students rests unfortunately with stack-builders and catalog-makers.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

American Library Association

Asbury Park conference, June 26-July 1.

Program—Certain features for the program at the Asbury Park meeting are sufficiently assured to be mentioned. There will be five general sessions. The general theme is "Democracy and education."

The president's address will be given at the first session on Monday evening, June 26, also an address of welcome and a reception.

Among the speakers at subsequent sessions from outside the ranks are: Robert Gilbert Welsh of New York City, dramatic critic of one of the New York papers, "Democracy in the modern drama;" Jessie B. Rittenhouse, author and critic, on "The new poetry as an expression of democracy;" John Jay Chapman will speak on Children's reading, and John Foster Carr, director of the Immigrant publication society, on "The work with foreigners;" Mary Ogden White, author, "Democracy in modern fiction."

From among librarians the following will give addresses: Dr Arthur E. Bostwick on "How democracy educates itself;" William W. Bishop, "Leadership through learning;" Frederick C. Hicks, "Municipal entrenchment and the public library;" E. A. Hardy, "How Canada supports her free libraries;" J. L. Wheeler, "Publicity outside the library." Miss Mabel Wilkinson of Greeley, Colo., will give her personal experiences in organizing county libraries in Colorado and Wyoming.

There will be a symposium on the work of the circulation department in its relations with the public. Miss Edith Tobitt, Paul M. Paine and others will participate.

The discussion of the Council will cover: Americanization of the foreign born, by Albert Shiels of New York department of education; Plans of the French Social and Civil Alliance; Relation of the librarian and the library buyer to the publisher and bookseller; Ventilation and heating of library buildings, by Samuel H. Ranck of Grand Rapids.

Each of the sections and affiliated societies will hold one or more sessions.

Hotels—Headquarters will be at the new Monterey and Columbia hotels, across the street from each other. There are other hotels in close proximity, three of which offer lower rates than the headquarters: the Thedford, Fenimore, Seabreeze and the Brunswick. There are a score of others but these have been selected for our use and are personally known by the local committee. Of course, these mentioned will provide satisfactory service and are close to the headquarters.

The rates offered by these hotels, American plan, are as follows:

New Monterey—Capacity, 600. Two persons in double room, hot and cold running water, \$3.50 each. Same with twin beds, \$4 each. Two persons in double room with twin beds and private bath, \$4.50 each. Two rooms with private bath between and occupied by four persons, \$4 each. For a party of six, eight or ten, occupying a suite of rooms having access to one private bath, \$4 each.

There are 40 rooms in the hotel large enough to accommodate three or four single beds. Congenial parties can be made up to occupy these.

Columbia—Capacity, 300. Two in double room, running water, \$3.50 and \$4 each, according to location of room. One in single room, hot and cold water, \$4; two in double room with private bath, \$4.50 each. Four in communicating double rooms, with private bath between, \$4.50 each.

Thedford—Capacity, 120. Two in room, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 each, according to size and location of room. One in room, \$2.50 and \$3.

Fenimore—Will accommodate 150 A. L. A. members and is five and a half blocks from the New Monterey. Two in double rooms without private bath, \$2.50 and \$3 each. One in room, \$2.50 and upwards, according to location and size of the room. Two in double room, twin beds, private bath, \$3.50 each.

Seabreeze—Will accommodate 75 A. L. A. members, is opposite the New Monterey and Columbia, and has a view

of the ocean. One in room, \$2.50 or \$15 per week. Two in room, \$2.25 each or \$14 per week. No room with private bath.

Brunswick—Will accommodate 150 A. L. A. members and is three blocks from New Monterey, near the ocean. Two in room, without bath, \$3.50 and \$4 each. Two in room with bath, \$4.50. One in room with bath, \$5.

Hotel reservations—Reservations for rooms at all the above hotels will be in charge of Mr Sherman O. Dennis, manager New Monterey hotel, Asbury Park, N. J., and *applications should be addressed directly to him*. Bookings for rooms will be made on and after May 15 and in order that all may have an absolutely equal opportunity, the ruling has been made that applications made for rooms in advance of May 15 will be considered as having been received on that date. State clearly what is desired when applying for reservation and state clearly and definitely the hotel desired and price you wish to pay, preference as to room mate, etc., and indicate whether writer is a man or woman.

There are in addition to the hotels scores of good comfortable boarding houses. Information regarding these may be had from Misses Josephine Porter and Adeline Pratt, librarian and assistant librarian of the Asbury Park public library.

Meetings—General sessions will be held in Auditorium in open square across from the New Monterey. Meetings of sections and affiliated societies will be held in parlors of the New Monterey and Columbia and some of the larger section meetings in the Auditorium. The auditorium of the library at Asbury Park will be used if necessary to hold the meetings outside the zone of the headquarters hotels.

Entertainments and amusement—On Monday evening after the program a reception will be given by the New Jersey public library commission. On Thursday afternoon the association will be guests of Princeton university and of Mr M. Taylor Pyne, chairman of the New Jersey public library commission, on a

trip by special train to Princeton. Friday afternoon, an automobile ride up the coast will be given by the Asbury Park Chamber of Commerce. Other entertainments will be arranged for by the association committees.

There are excellent tennis courts close by the New Monterey, canoeing and boating in Deal lake, golf at a neighboring country club and bath houses close to the hotels. A booklet on "What to do at Asbury Park," will be distributed at headquarters.

There will be plenty of room in the New Monterey hotel for exhibits by publishers, book-sellers and others who handle commodities of interest to librarians. For space and rates, application should be made to Mr Dennis, manager of the New Monterey hotel.

The Travel committee will make a separate statement regarding transportation and other matters later. North Asbury Park station is nearer to all the aforementioned hotels than Asbury Park station but all baggage should be checked to Asbury Park. Baggage checks will be surrendered to porters on arrival at hotels, so it will be unnecessary to look after one's own baggage at the station.

Brooklyn Plan of Efficiency

A plan of study has been undertaken by the library to find some definite basis by which to determine the number of assistants required to carry a given amount of work. It was expected that the plan would show:

1—The relative amount of time spent upon different kinds of library work.

2—Whether there is a definite relation between clerical, reference, children's and manual work and the circulation.

3—The actual number of books per assistant.

The records kept, while interesting as a preliminary study of the problem, were inconclusive so far, but from them some valuable deductions have been made.

1—In showing the difficulty of standardizing the conditions under which certain work is to be performed and hence in setting a standard for the work itself.

2—In indicating the lines along which further investigation may be made profitable. *Report of Brooklyn Public library.*

Library Meetings

Chicago.—The meeting of the Chicago library club for April was held in the Assembly room of the Commonwealth Edison Company on the invitation of Miss Norris, the librarian.

The speaker of the evening was Mr J. Christian Bay of the John Crerar library. Mr Bay is a lover of nature, being a botanist of more than national reputation, so that it may well be imagined that his presentation of the subject, *Prairies*, was full of great interest. He gave a general description of the surface of the country of the United States, but especially of the Mississippi valley and that part of the country taken up by the prairies.

Mr Bay has spent considerable time in the rural parts of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, taking his vacation in exploring trips, studying the flora of these various regions. His accurate knowledge of, his intense sympathy with and his delightful way of presenting his subject gave the Library club an evening of more than usual interest.

His lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views of various parts of the regions described, and many bits of beautiful prose and poetry from those who have written sympathetically of the prairies, especially James Whitcomb Riley and Hamlin Garland, added to the charm of his address.

An unexpected picture was reserved to the last. It was of the Borglum statue showing Abraham Lincoln sitting upon a simple bench, with his stovepipe hat beside him. "I like to think," remarked Mr Bay, "that the sympathy and helpful kindness, the repose, the simplicity and unaffectedness of this beloved man are in essence the ideal of the life colored by prairie-land adventure and experience." Mr Bay then took up the bibliographical aspect of his topic and, with brief descriptive comment characterized the varied historical, descriptive and literary material dealing with the prairies. Many of the rare narratives of early travelers who visited the West he has collected

for his personal library. About 80 persons were present.

Mr Eames MacVeagh, one of the officers of the Society of Friends of Native Landscape, told of the work of that body in trying to cultivate a lasting interest in native features of beauty of landscape with a view to their preservation for the pleasure of the people.

W. S. MERRILL,

Minnesota.—The members of the Twin City library club were entertained at Shevlin hall by the staff of the University of Minnesota library on the evening of March 14, 1916. The affair was strictly social in character and the entertainment given by members of the five institutions represented in the club, aimed to be frivolous in tone.

Music during the evening was furnished by Mr Heyl of the University library.

After a short business session, the club adjourned to the parlors where delicious refreshments were served.

ETHEL I. BERRY,

Importations of Books

The report of the University of California library states that the European war has seriously affected the continental purchases. Only one freight shipment each was received from France and Germany since the outbreak of the war. The library took the ground that the ordering of continental publications not urgently needed should be avoided until stable conditions were re-established, and events have proved the wisdom of this policy. Not only are the continental publications difficult to obtain, but prices are higher, transportation and insurance charges are above normal, and bindings very frequently of inferior quality. Conditions are nearly normal in the English book trade, wholly so in the U. S. and better than usual from the purchaser's standpoint in Canada. There has consequently been a notable progress in filling the gaps in the English and American periodicals and publications.

Adventures Among Libraries

III.

In a visit to a town which is, in a way, far distant from what is usually termed the center of activity, there is a library built on the corner of a very busy street, though it is out of the main current of business in the center of the town. Men, who looked like intelligent work-men, were standing on the curb within 100 yards of the entrance to the library and said in answer to my inquiry that they did not know where the library was, three in succession! Continuing up the street, the curious architectural design of the building on the corner attracted my attention and trying to determine whether it was a government building or an armory or a temple of some kind, the name of the generous iron-monger writ large over the door classified it as the place sought for.

One might be justified in using the very over-worked term, "awful" in referring to the interior arrangement of the library. Walls, passage-ways, stairs and corridors consumed almost equally the space used for the library proper.

The rooms were dark, poorly ventilated and crowded with material, beyond anything it has ever been my fortune to see. The only books accessible to the public without the help of an assistant were long rows of fiction, resting on the front edges of the books on a table in the center of the room. Hand-books, dictionary and other ready reference books were behind the counter, hard to get at, on account of the crowded condition; by even the attendant, who was delegated to hand them out. Long sets of periodicals, valuable only in the study of history of more than 100 years ago, long sets of works of standard writers, sometimes two or three different editions of the same authors were on the shelves, for the most part two rows deep.

The work rooms of the library were in the basement. Here, for the first time in a long career, I saw a head

cataloger smoking a cigarette at his desk. What was termed the "news-paper room" was dark, grey and dingy, reminding one of nothing so much as a dungeon. There were three or four derelicts sitting on stools around the room the walls of which showed the stones used in construction, though how they could manage to read in that poor light was an unanswered question. Physical discomfort arising from odors due to bad plumbing and cigarette smoke made it impossible to have any very clear idea of the situation beyond a strong desire to leave as soon as possible.

A bright spot in the otherwise somber picture furnished by the visit to this library was the children's room. It was sunny, had open shelves and the children in it, about a half dozen, were good to look upon.

Congestion, indigestion, malodorous inarticulation were writ large over the rest of the library! One ought to except, however, from this, the librarian's office which contains a collection of rare books, first editions, expensive volumes beautifully printed, sumptuously bound, the like of which no library in the country, unless it be in Boston or New York, can show. These books in his office were the light of his eyes and the joy of his heart, and so were the *raison d'être* for all of the rest. No king viewed his possessions with greater unction than he, as he handled and looked with admiring eyes on the engraved pages which he held so touchingly in his hands. To a mild query as to whether their possession did not prevent the possession of more of the ordinary food on the part of the library, for the ordinary man, there was an impassioned appeal for the common man to have a chance to see the beauty that might be in the making of a book. This sounded well, but there was so much that might have been done for the other 999 men by the price of just one of the books for the one man!

814 Calvin, John
W24m Warner, C. D. (*in his My summer in a garden.* c1870-85.)

This entry is from a catalog "made in Oregon" by a trained librarian. I wonder what the inquirer would think when he reads of Warner's Calvin that "although he was of Maltese race, I have reason to suppose that he was American by birth . . . his antecedents were wholly unknown. . . He preferred as his table-cloth on the floor, a certain well-known church journal. . . . He had no religious prejudices. . . . He could do almost anything but speak. . . Mice amused him. . . His conscience never seemed to interfere with his slumbers." Shades of past Presbyterians! Isn't this reckless even for a cataloger—as Warner's Calvin was a cat!

In a large city library not far from the borders of Canada, the last available edition of Baedeker's volume on that country was dated "back in the eighties." More astonishing was the policy of this library in refusing to place on its shelves one of the greatest of modern biographies, Thayer's *Cavour*. Such censorship remains to be explained. In this library there was no assistance for evening students beyond the ordinary attendants who concealed whatever aptitude they may have had for helpful library work. This library had a small open shelf collection presided over by a frowning youth who smiled only when confronted by youth and beauty.

The local history and nature collection in a California library was a joy to the visitor. And the librarian made the visit memorable by her intelligent assistance in the use of the books, and by her enthusiasm for them.

A cordial welcome from assistants, courtesy from every employee, and an ample supply of posted guides and notices made the way clear and work pleasant in another great city library, which utilized every opportunity for publicity, not forgetting the sight-seeing car.

(Continued)

Don't tell all you know, but know all you tell.

Interesting Things in Print

Two recent lists of the Public library of Trenton, N. J., are "Suggestions for devotional reading" and one on automobiles.

The public libraries in the Upper peninsula of Michigan have been very interestingly written up in the *Clover Land*, a periodical of the region, by Miss Zana K. Miller of Menominee public library.

Carnegie library of Pittsburgh has issued in pamphlet form a List of stories to tell to children. Classification is made according to age and in addition there are a number of stories and poems for use on certain holidays. The selections in the list are based on the experience and study of children's work in the Carnegie library.

The Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society for 1915 includes in addition to the regular reports, interesting papers on Franklin and the rule of free ships, free goods; Virginia's contribution to science; Indian myths of the Northwest. The Bibliography of American newspapers, 1690-1820, by C. S. Brigham, is continued.

"Library work with the blind," by Mary C. Chamberlain of the N. Y. State library, and A brief guide to the literature of Shakespeare by H. H. B. Meyer, are two recent publications of the A. L. A. Publishing Board. Miss Chamberlain's work is to form a chapter in the Manual of library economy when it is published.

A good book to recommend is "How to add 10 years to your life and double its satisfaction," by Dr S. S. Curry of the Boston school of expression. As might be expected from the author, the subject of the book is exercise, its significance, value, relation, opportunity and outcome, told in a most interesting way. Definite directions, plainly stated, make it a valuable work to place in the hands of any one interested in the subject of the title, and of teachers of physical exercise especially.

A publication of value recently issued is Reference Guides that should be known and How to use them, by Florence M. Hopkins, librarian of Detroit Central high school. It is a volume of 200 pages and includes eight groups of graded lessons on the use of reference books which can be given in connection with the English courses in high and normal schools.

Miss Hopkins has long been known as one of the most effective teachers of library work for high schools and all material which bears her imprint is sure to have been tested and found usable. The Reference Guides are also issued in separate groups for different grades.

The April number of the *Social Service Review* has a portrait of Miss Mary Wright Plummer, president of the A. L. A., as a frontispiece (See PUBLIC LIBRARIES for Jan. '16).

The number also contains an article by Miss Plummer on "Library training" and an article by Secretary Utley on "The American Library Association," setting forth its place and part in the special work of social service. A portrait of Dr Herbert Putnam illustrates the article.

The social service activities of all kinds of organizations will be summarized monthly and published in the *Social Service Review* which will make the periodical a valuable tool for the use of the public in library reference rooms.

It is but eight years ago that the Country Life movement received governmental recognition by the appointment of a national commission for its promotion; but already there are many indications that rural America is about to come into its own. These hopeful signs are encouragingly pointed out in a timely little book, "Fifty million strong," by Ernest Irving Antrim, Ph. D., already known to many of our readers as the joint author, with Mrs Antrim, of "The county library." The work deserves especial mention here because of its cordial recognition of the part played by the smaller public libraries in building up an intelligent

rural population. Bishop Anderson of the M. E. church furnishes an introduction. (The Pioneer Press, Van Wert, Ohio.)

Proceedings of the Ontario library association's fifteenth annual meeting, April 5-6, 1915, has been issued, being somewhat delayed because it was printed by the Government. In addition to the reports of committees, the papers and addresses made by various individuals are included in the Proceedings. The committees reported on selections of books, public documents, library institutes, technical education in the public library and specially on the important work the association is doing.

The general topic for the meeting was Canadiana and the discussion was especially so in tone and treatment. The president's address was on The Canadian public library as a social force. There were papers on Canadian public libraries and the local historical society. Opportunities for encouraging the reading of Canadian authors, Canadian country folk and rural libraries, Children's literature, from the Canadian point of view. An interesting paper is that on Town survey, discussing the various peoples, nationalities, organizations and conditions to be met and served by the library.

A fearful possibility in word-formation opens to view in connection with the newly introduced "preparedness." As a correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* points out, the awkward term is a Germanism and has a certain "rigidifiedness," an undisguised "German madeness," hardly in harmony with the genius of our language. It begets, one might add, a very natural afraidness lest it may meet with such acceptedness that we shall ere long see the adoptedness of many similar terms having little or no adaptedness to our linguistic habituatedness. The ending *-ness* has a certain manifest relatedness to the German *-niss* (as in *Gleichniss*), and it is true, without qualifiedness, that it can be very conveniently added

to almost any past participle. Nevertheless this addedness has in most instances an undeniable uglifiedness, and accordingly there are many who entertain a firm convincedness that this newest Teutonic importedness ought to suffer, without delayedness, a peremptory banishedness, after which our present wrong-headedness might give place to right-mindedness.—*The Dial*.

Subject Headings for Juvenile Books

Subject headings for use in dictionary catalogs of juvenile books, by Margaret Mann, chief cataloguer, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, Pa. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 1916. \$1.50.

Miss Mann's admirable list of subject headings will interest all cataloguers, should be in the hands of every cataloger of children's books or of a school library, and altho it has been compiled primarily for use in cataloging juvenile books, will be found helpful to a certain extent to the librarian in the small public library, in furnishing minute headings for analytical work.

The make-up of the book is like that of the A. L. A. list of subject headings (3d edition, 1914). It is printed on one side of the leaf, two columns to the page, headings to be used for entry in boldface type, and *refer froms* in the second column. It runs to but 82 pages of headings and references while the A. L. A. list of 1914 runs to 398 pages.

The subjects and references are those used in the dictionary catalog of juvenile books in the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, but the style and form have been made consistent with the A. L. A. list, thus allowing additions to be taken from that volume without loss of uniformity [pref. p. 5].

Since the headings given are limited to one collection of children's books, the list cannot justly be criticized because of omissions. It pretends to be nothing more than "a working basis to be used as a foundation for making lists which shall meet individual needs." No headings used in the full analytical catalog of children's books at Pittsburgh have been eliminated—geographical names, personal names, names of birds, flowers, trees, animals, etc., have all been included.

A comparison of the headings used for entry (those printed in boldface) beginning with the letter A in the A. L. A. list of 1914 and in Miss Mann's list gives the following results:

Headings in juvenile list only	
Geographical names	26
Personal names	54
Other subjects	17
97— 97	
Headings in adult list only.....	302
Headings in both lists in same form....	46
Headings in both lists in slightly different form	6
451	

A comparison of the subheads printed in boldface under United States in the two lists gives:

U. S. subheads in juvenile list only.....	0
U. S. subheads in adult list only.....	102
U. S. subheads in both lists in same form	6
U. S. subheads in both lists in slightly different form	1
109	

These figures seem to show conclusively why Miss Mann's book will not serve equally well as a guide for the small library as for the juvenile collection. The small library may need to use many of the headings omitted from the children's list—e.g. Accounting; Advertising; Aeronautics; Agricultural Chemistry; Alabama claims; Aladdin oven; Anatomy; Anecdotes; Apperception; Arbitration and conciliation, Industrial; etc.

The greatest value of Miss Mann's book lies, not in the list of headings, necessarily incomplete and suggestive only, but in the 29 pages of introductory matter, which illuminate for us the whole question of the proper cataloging of children's books. Under the caption: "The Catalog of juvenile books," the author explains the difference, both as to content and style, between books written for adults and those written for children, which necessitates different treatment in the catalog, emphasizing also the fact that, as children have no background of experience and are unfamiliar with terms commonly known and used by adult

readers, their catalog must be, to some considerable extent, an instrument of instruction. She then defines the problem of the cataloger for children:

To make a catalog which shall be so simple that we can explain it to children and have them understand it; so full that it will answer not only the demands of children, but those of teachers and assistants as well, and so uniform with other library guides that the child can pass from the use of one to the other without confusion. (p. 1)

The necessity of familiarity with the school curriculum is emphasized, in order that the catalog may supplement the school work.

Suggestions are next given as to 1) the use of simple terms; 2) the use of definite and specific terms; 3) the grouping of material by form and special use, as Plays, Dramatic readers, etc.; 4) the minute analysis of books. Under 4 the necessity and large first cost of extensive analytical work are considered. Miss Mann recommends duplicating one card as many times as is necessary to furnish a heading for each card needed, as the most economical way to do analytical cataloging. In this connection, attention might have been called to the fact that when any library or publishing house finds it possible to do analytical work for a group of libraries, the cost to each of the subscribing libraries is much reduced.

The one recommendation made by Miss Mann from which perhaps the most catalogers and reference librarians will dissent is that periods and events in United States history be entered "under the names by which they are commonly known" rather than "as subdivisions of a larger subject, e. g. Colonial period, United States, instead of U. S.—History—Colonial period; Civil war, United States, instead of U. S.—History—Civil war.

Even though the child may at first find the particular topic in United States history for which he is looking a little more readily, we must weigh against this the fact that, in accustoming him to such an arrangement of material, we are making it much harder for him to use the adult catalog, which

should of course be arranged so as to give adult readers a connected view of the books on United States history.

The helpfulness of Miss Mann's book will not be limited to full-fledged librarians. It will prove an open sesame to the novice in cataloging. For, as has been emphasized above, it makes clear the principles upon which cataloging is done and the necessity for the work that to a library school student may seem unnecessarily complicated and arduous. It is to be hoped that some 200 of such students may yearly thank Miss Mann for lighting the path to success.

CORINNE BACON.

A Worthy Art Book

It seems worth while to call to the attention of any librarians who may have overlooked it, *A short history of Italian painting* by Alice Van Vechten Brown and William Rankin, published by Dutton in 1914.

In some 400 well-printed octavo pages is condensed a remarkable amount of information, simply written, embodying the now generally accepted judgments and including some artists not often adequately treated elsewhere. There are illustrations, bibliographies, and references to first and secondary sources. Throughout the text, exact reference is constantly made to fuller information to be found in these authorities.

The index, an alphabetical arrangement of artists, notes the location in church or gallery of each work listed. The page references are, unfortunately, not specific.

The book has proved very useful in the Utica public library, and the author would welcome suggestions for making a second edition more accurate and useful.

C. M. U.

The business man, lawyer, physician, printer, clerk or poet who earnestly tries to serve his neighbors will earn both money and real happiness, but the man who works for money alone gets that for which he works and nothing else.

Library Schools

The new South branch of the library was opened on March 3 and the class had the benefit of experiencing something of the actual work of preparation connected with such an event.

Mrs Edna Lyman Scott gave her regular course on Children's work extending over two weeks beginning March 20. The course was somewhat extended this year to include the administration of a children's room, book evaluation and selection including the examination of representative children's books in all classes, and the place of the story hour.

Ella May Thornton, head of the legislative reference work of the Georgia state library, gave a talk to the class on April 5 on the Legislative reference library.

Laura Hammond, librarian of the Georgia school of technology, gave two lectures to the school, April 11-12, on the Administration of a college library and Book selection and buying in the college library. These lectures were followed by a visit of inspection to the library of the Georgia school of technology.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER,
Director.

Carnegie library school

The Training school for children's librarians has been made a department of the Carnegie Institute, an institution endowed by Mr. Carnegie for educational purposes. Hereafter it is to be known as the Carnegie library school. It continues to be conducted by the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, with the librarian, Mr Harrison W. Craver, as director.

Dr Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis public library, lectured to the school, March 20, on the "Co-operation of the public library with other social agencies" and "The St. Louis public library." (Illustrated)

A course of six lectures on Story-telling was given by Miss Marie Shedlock of London, England, in the Carnegie Institute lecture hall, March 27-

April 7, under the auspices of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Free Kindergarten association, the Bureau of recreation of Pittsburgh, and the Carnegie library school. Students of the library school were required to attend three lectures of the course.

March 28-30, Miss Lutie E. Stearns of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, gave the following lectures: "The library spirit," "The library beautiful," "Possibilities in library extension" and "The library's relationship to the nine big problems of the day."

Miss Carrie E. Scott, assistant organizer, Indiana library commission Indianapolis, commenced her course on the "Administration of small libraries," April 10. The course includes six lectures, in connection with which the students are required to work out problems.

The school had the pleasure of having Miss Caroline M. Hewins, librarian of the Hartford public library, Hartford, Connecticut, give two talks on Picture books and A child and her books, April 11.

School work of the Free Library association of Portland, Oregon, formed the subject of an interesting talk given April 11 by Miss Harriet A. Wood, school librarian of Portland.

The library school was closed for vacation April 3-8.

Miss Marie Hamilton Law, registrar, spoke at Wellesley college, April 5, on the work of the Library school.

Mary Caroline Pillow, '15, resigned her position as assistant in the children's department of Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, April, 1916.

Clara E. Purdun, '15, has resigned her position of children's librarian in the Free public library, New Castle, Pa., to accept a position in the children's department of the Los Angeles public library.

S. C. N. BOGLE,
Director.

Drexel institute

The Drexel Institute library school association dinner was held at the Ho-

tel Chelsea on March 3. Twenty-six members were present. The guests were: Miss McDonald, Miss Graffen, Miss Middleton, Miss Coplin and Mrs N. T. Simer. The class of 1911 were given the place of honor. Six of the class were present at their fifth anniversary. After dinner a special meeting was held and letters read from all the absent members. Miss Helen Subers made the arrangements for the dinner.

The luncheon at the College club has been permanently changed from the first to the third Thursday of the month as that date suited the members better. The next meeting will be held on May 18. After the luncheon of June 15, the next one will be held September 21.

Cards have been received announcing the engagement of Fanny M. Libby, '14, to William R. Spinney.

The class of '13 has a class baby, the daughter of Mrs Elizabeth Kessler Striker.

Mary P. Farr, Drexel '95, has begun the reorganization of the Georgetown College library.

Mary B. Latta, Drexel '14, was appointed librarian-in-charge of the Falls of Schuylkill branch of the Free library of Philadelphia, December, 1915.

Miss Amy S. Baldwin, Drexel '08, until recently librarian of the West End branch library, Pittsburgh, was married December 24 to Ernest G. Beinhart of the Department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

University of Illinois

The month of field work for the senior class for 1915-16 covered this year the four weeks from March 20 to April 15. The members of the senior class were assigned to their respective libraries as follows: Susan T. Benson, Evanston public library; Jessie E. Bishop, Gary (Indiana) public library; Mary G. Burwash, Rockford public library; Kate D. Ferguson, Ryerson library, Art Institute, Chicago; Beatrice Prall, Illinois library extension commission, Springfield; Nelle M. Signor, Galesburg public library;

Charles H. Stone, The John Crerar library; Alta Swigart, Decatur public library; Margaret S. Williams, Kansas City (Missouri) public library. Two of the class were recalled to Champaign by serious illness, and completed their work in connection with the Champaign public library and the University library.

The Library club held its March meeting on the afternoon of March 13. Mrs Edna Lyman Scott gave a delightful Hans Christian Andersen program, and Miss Ruth Hammond, of the junior class, sang a number of children's songs.

Miss Frances Cullen of New York City, gave a very interesting informal talk on artistic book-bindings, illustrating her lecture by examples from her own work.

FRANCES SIMPSON,
Assistant-director.

New York public library

The junior lectures by visiting lecturers for the last month of the winter term were as follows:

Library business methods, J. A. Lowe of the Massachusetts library commission.

Municipal reference work, Dr C. C. Williamson.

Book-buying (two lectures), F. F. Hopper.

Italian literature (two lectures), T. E. Comba.

Administration of the children's room, Jessie Sibley of The New York public library staff.

Aims and scope of the American library association, G. B. Utley, secretary.

The month was spent by the seniors in the School and college library course and the Advanced reference and cataloging course in their work in Italian, with T. E. Comba, and in the closing lectures of Miss Mudge's course on College library reference work.

Students of the Administration and the Children's librarians' course joined forces in attendance on Mr Hopper's remaining lectures on Library administration and Miss Bacon's lectures on Book-selection. The former class was given as a problem, a written comparison of two sets of library schedules, following Miss Charlotte Wallace's lecture on the subject. The latter class also attended two lectures by Miss

Anna C. Tyler, on Boys' and girls' clubs in libraries, visited children's rooms in Brooklyn and Queens, reporting in writing on the same, and listened to a symposium on Dealing with children, by Miss Mildred Davis, Marcia Dalphin, and Marion Greene, of the library staff.

Junior students had the pleasure of meeting Mr Lowe and Mr Comba at an informal reception after their lectures.

The Principal and Miss Van Valkenburgh, with four juniors and three seniors, attended the Atlantic City meeting. Several alumni were present and a joint school and library dinner was arranged for.

The term came to a close on March 24, and the next morning, Misses Van Valkenburgh and Handerson set out with 22 juniors for the spring visits to New England libraries. Albany, Springfield, Worcester, Boston, Cambridge, Somerville, Brookline, Hartford and New Haven were the towns and cities visited.

The class were given a choice between the trip and attendance on the conference of the American library association, one or the other being required as work for the certificate. The division was almost half and half.

Besides the libraries visited, namely: The New York state library, Springfield city library, Worcester public library and Clark University library, Boston, Cambridge, Somerville and Brookline public libraries, Harvard University library, Boston Athenaeum, Massachusetts state library, Simmons college and the Museum of Fine Arts library, Hartford and New Haven public libraries, the Watkinson reference and Yale University libraries,—the party were personally conducted by Mr J. G. Moulton of Haverhill to Salem and Marblehead, and those who wished a guide to historic Boston had the welcome assistance of Mr Lowe of the Massachusetts commission. A reception by the State library school at Albany, a social evening at Somerville after the library had been inspected, a

delightful supper party at the home of Mr and Mrs H. B. Mosher at Marblehead, an entertainment of readings and music given jointly by the two Hartford libraries visited, and a luncheon tendered by the New Haven public library, are among the extra-library features of the trip that will make it not easily forgotten.

The school has become a member of the *Cercle Léopold de Lisle* of the *Fédération de l'Alliance française*. This entitles it to a number of free admissions to the French lectures and entertainments given under the auspices of the *Alliance*.

Rachel Stone ('15) has been appointed librarian at West Springfield, Mass.

Helen H. Greene (junior '15), recently appointed to the staff of the Ferguson library, Stamford, Conn., has been given charge of the High-school library of the city which has recently been put under the Ferguson library board for management.

Dorothy Rogers ('15) has been engaged as first assistant at the East Liberty branch, Pittsburgh, beginning work April 1.

Fanny T. Taber (junior '14) has recently been appointed librarian of the West End branch of the Public library of Birmingham, Ala.

Enid M. Stafford (junior '13) has joined the staff of the Public library of Hibbing, Minn.

Mary B. Snyder ('15) has accepted a position in the library of the University of Pittsburgh.

Madeline Scheuch (junior '15) has been engaged for the filing department of N. W. Halsey & Co., New York.

Elizabeth N. Prall (senior) has been appointed librarian of the new Lord & Taylor bookshop, conducted by Doubleday, Page & Co.

MAY W. PLUMMER,
Principal.

Pratt institute

New England was invaded this spring by no less than three library schools, so we feel more than usually

indebted to that long-suffering section for the patience, cordiality and hospitality with which we were received. We ourselves varied our usual itinerary by going up to Northampton for two days after all too brief visits to New Haven, Hartford and Springfield. There is much of interest in that neighborhood, and Sunday was spent trolleying to Deerfield, Mt. Holyoke and other nearby places, and also in visiting the art gallery of Smith college, which was especially opened for us.

New England had much that was new and interesting to reward the library tourist this year. Two new college library buildings, Smith and the Widener at Harvard, the new State library building and the Morgan Memorial at Hartford, the building of the Somerville public library, the wonderful Annmary Brown library of incunabula at Providence, the work with aliens recently undertaken by the Massachusetts state commission, of which we had a full account by Miss Campbell, had all come into being since our trip three years ago. Since to all these other attractions was added ten days of perfect weather, we felt that never was there a trip so full of interest, pleasure and profit in the whole history of the school. To the librarians and staffs of the libraries visited—Yale, the New Haven public library, the Public and State libraries in Hartford, the Springfield public library, the Forbes, Clark and Smith College libraries at Northampton, Amherst College, Worcester public library, the Athenaeum, State library and Public library of Boston, the Public libraries of Brookline, Somerville, Medford, the McLean Hospital library, the Public library, Athenaeum and Brown University library at Providence—to each and all our thanks are due for attentions and kindnesses to which the success of this ever-to-be-remembered trip was due.

The students had the privilege of attending the meeting of the New York Special Libraries association at the

Whitehall building on Thursday evening, April 6, where a number of business librarians discussed their methods of arrangement of files, indexing of material, classification of special collections, etc.

On April 7, the first of the Friday afternoon visits to neighboring libraries was paid to the administration department of the Brooklyn public library (where tea was hospitably served by the Catalog department), and to the Montague branch.

Appointments, class of 1916

Evelyn J. Badger, formerly of the staff of the San Antonio (Texas) public library, has been made first assistant in the Public library at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Beulah G. Murray, formerly children's librarian at the Oshkosh (Wisconsin) public library, has been appointed to the staff of the Carnegie library at Pittsburgh.

Genevieve O. Reilly, formerly assistant on the staff of the Oil City (Pa.) public library, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Madison (N. J.) public library.

Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, class of 1904, who some years ago was librarian of the Geneseo State normal school, has returned there and has taken up her old position.

Miss Cora K. Dunnells, class of 1905, who has been a cataloguer in the office of the Superintendent of Documents for some years, has gone into the work of rural organization in the Department of Agriculture.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-director.

Simmons college

In the past month, John A. Lowe spoke to the class of the work of the Massachusetts library commission, and J. I. Wyer, jr., of the library work of the Education department of the State of New York through the New York state library, the two lectures showing most vividly two different

methods of extension under the auspices of the state.

The visit of the New York State library school for an hour on April 7 was a very welcome one, and the Simmons seniors acted as their guides in an effort to show them the college and the school in that brief time.

On April 8 the classes spent the day in Worcester, visiting the Public library, Clark university, the Worcester County law library and the library of the American Antiquarian society.

The visit of April 17 to the McLean Hospital showed a very special and unusual type of library, rendered more particularly interesting because its librarian, Miss Kathleen Jones, had recently spoken at the college of the "Institution library."

Miss Sawyer, librarian of the Perkins Institute for the blind, is to speak on "Work for the blind", and a visit to that institution is planned for a later date.

On April 24, the first visit of the school to the new Widener library at Harvard is to be made, though many members of the classes have had the opportunity to go through the building during the year.

Graduate notes

Ethel Mitchell, Simmons, '09, who has been an assistant for some years in the Carnegie library of Boise City, Idaho, has recently been appointed librarian.

Margaret Kneil, Simmons, '14, has resigned from the High School library, Olean, N. Y., to take charge of the High school branch of the Somerville public library.

Francis Bickford, Simmons, '13, has resigned from the New Haven public library to accept the librarianship of the High school library at Bridgeport, Conn.

Theresa Stuart, Simmons, '08, is substituting for three months for the librarian at Walpole, Mass.

J. R. DONNELLY,
Director.

Syracuse university

Arthur S. Patterson, professor of French, and Charles J. Kullmer, professor of German in the College of liberal arts are giving the library school courses in technical French and German during this semester.

The members of the senior class had charge of an exhibit of books held during the second week of March at the Syracuse public library. The purpose of the exhibit was to acquaint the public with the best books issued by American publishers during the past year.

Miss Welch and Miss Snarlin of the senior class have been organizing and cataloging the high school library at Kenwood, N. Y.

Miss Church and Miss Van Dorn are assisting in the library of the State college of forestry.

E. E. SPERRY, Director.

Western Reserve university

Professor Allen D. Severance of Adelbert college has been giving his lectures in General bibliography during the month. The outside lecturers in the course on the Public library and community welfare have been Mr Allen T. Burns, director of the Cleveland Survey of the Cleveland Foundation, who gave a resumé of the aims and ideals of the work of the Cleveland Survey; Miss Mary B. Gilson, Service superintendent of the Joseph & Feiss Company, who spoke on "The book and the factory." Inasmuch as Miss Gilson was a librarian before taking up her present work she brings to the students a very practical message, as well as presents the large problems of social service work. In the course in Library administration, Miss Annie Cutter, supervisor of Grade-school libraries of the Cleveland public library, gave her lecture on Grade-school libraries which was followed by a visit to one of the school libraries.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Mildred Van Schoick, '13, to Mr Robert L. Watson of Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs Adaline C. Merrill, '08, formerly librarian for Morris Knowles, consult-

ing engineer of Pittsburgh, is now on the staff of the Printing and binding department of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Alice S. Tyler,
Director.

University of Wisconsin

The field practice period ended March 29 and a brief recess followed. The spring quarter opened April 4 with the usual schedule in effect. Courses in book selection, reference and children's work are continued, and the work in documents, subject bibliography, administration, periodicals, binding, and other minor courses begun.

Since this year marks the decennial of the founding of the school it has been planned to make the annual May Day celebration, held this year on Saturday, April 29, the occasion of its observance. The speakers are Hannah M. Lawrence, class of 1910, Supervisor of branches, Buffalo (N. Y.) public library and Charles D. Stewart, author of *Some textual difficulties in Shakespeare*, Fugitive blacksmith, etc., who will speak on Shakespeare. The Alumni association plans to hold its annual meeting and reunion upon this occasion.

A course of six weeks in library training is announced, but will be open only to properly qualified workers in the state. The dates are June 24-August 4.

Mrs Earl G. Taylor (Lucile Cully, '08) has been appointed a director of the Kewanee (Ill.) public library.

Esther Johnson, '08, who for the past five years has been librarian of the Lake Forest (Ill.) public library, resigned to accept a position in one of the New York City branch libraries.

Althea H. Warren, '11, has been appointed acting librarian of the San Diego (Cal.) public library. She was previously engaged in recataloging the library.

Rumana McManis, '15, who held a substitute position in the Council Bluffs (Iowa) public library, has been

elected librarian of the Tyler (Texas) public library.

Mary EMOGENE HAZELTINE,
Preceptor.

Chautauqua summer school

The Chautauqua library school will hold a summer course, July 8-August 18, Mary E. Downey, director, assisted by Genevieve Conant of the Brookline public library, Mass., and Ruth Wallace of the Evansville public library, Ind., and others.

The work of the staff will be supplemented by special lectures and by the regular Chautauqua program.

Librarians, assistants and trustees who have had a four year high school course or its equivalent, are eligible to the class which is limited in number. No one will be admitted who has not filled out a registration blank and received the official matriculation card.

Application should be made to Miss Mary E. Downey, 1184 First Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Iowa summer school

The State university of Iowa will open a summer course in library training at Iowa City, June 19 to July 28 in cooperation with the Iowa library commission.

Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian of the University of Nebraska will be director. The staff will include Miss Julia Robinson of the Iowa library commission; Miss Alma Penrose, cataloging and classification; Miss Grace Shellenberger, library work with children; Miss Blanche Watts, secretary and reviser.

A feature will be made again of library week and a number of outside librarians will give lectures.

Inquiries for further information and application should be addressed to Miss Jane E. Roberts, resident director, State university of Iowa, Iowa City.

The *Peoria Star* recently gave a page to the Public library of Peoria, Illinois, under the title of "What our library is and has," illustrated by portraits of members of the board and the librarian.

News from the Field

East

The annual report of the Public library, Attleboro, Mass., records a circulation of 71,425 v. with 18,484 v. on the shelves and 7,955 card holders.

John S. Sargent, the noted artist, has returned to America after an absence of eight years, bringing with him a number of mural paintings which he has completed for the Boston public library. These will be included in a series of murals for which the Boston public library is noted and will illustrate the monotheistic principles of the Jewish religion and the outgrowth of Christianity therefrom.

Following the report of a special committee appointed to consider the matter, an order has been issued by the authorities of Northampton, Mass., combining the Clarke library and the Forbes library.

The Clarke library was the gift from John Clarke of \$40,000 to the town of Northampton for a public library. The Forbes library was the result of a gift of the bulk of the property of Judge Forbes, who died in 1881, and also gifts from William M. Gaylord, Dr Pliny Earle and Mrs Charles A. Cutter.

After the union of the two libraries, the present quarters of the Clarke library will be used as a reading room while the Forbes library will be a reservoir from which the books will go out to the community.

The report of the Public library, Brockton, Mass., for the year ending November 30, 1915, records an increased use of the library resources. The library has maintained the plan of holding frequent art exhibitions which have been well attended.

The library for a second time has conducted a course of free public lectures. They have formed, in many instances, an avenue of approach for many who might not otherwise be visitors to the library. Through the accumulated income from a few small funds the library has been able, during the year, to make extensive purchases

in the field of local and family history.

Sunday opening was inaugurated during the early part of the year. Previously only a reading room for men had been open on Sundays.

Substantial purchases of books in Hebrew, Yiddish and Italian have been made.

The circulation for the year has amounted to 261,542; expenditures, \$23,999.

The report of the Public library of Brookline, Mass., shows a total of 230,913 v. issued for home use, 6.9 v. per capita; 5,781 v. added to the library, a total of 89,663 v. Circulation of blind type, 180 v. Newly registered, 2,425 persons. Total number of persons registered (live cards), as nearly as it can be figured, 11,207 in population of 33,490. The growth of work done in the library for the high school has taxed to the utmost the library staff, especially the reference department, which has had to prepare material for 24 debates, besides reserving many books for the English department.

The children's department reports the usual routine of work; 15 classes from grammar schools and parochial schools were taught the use of the catalog, the simpler reference books, etc., Boys' and girls' clubs and a story hour were held through the winter season.

The branch at Coolidge Corner has been moved into new and very pleasant quarters. The branch has a large reading room on the ground floor, a fine room upstairs for a future children's room, an office for the librarian and janitor's quarters.

The report of the Public library of New Bedford, Mass., records: Books in the library, 154,000; circulation, 416,000. A large number of organizations of a literary or scientific character hold regular meetings in the lecture room. The library carried on a course of popular lectures, 18 such lectures having been given to audiences averaging 600 or 700.

The use of the lecture room has been defined by the Trustees as follows:

The use of the lecture room shall be

granted for lectures or conferences on educational, artistic, literary and allied subjects without charge, provided that no tickets of admission or money shall be taken at the door. Admission to such meetings shall be entirely free.

Societies or clubs of similar aims, but of restricted membership may be granted the use of the hall, but no tickets of admission or money shall be taken at the door, nor shall such meetings be advertised in the public press.

In all cases, application for the use of the hall shall be made to the librarian, who shall have power to grant the privilege, subject to revision by the committee on the library.

Lectures in foreign languages were given calling special attention to the opportunities offered by the library to the citizens of New Bedford and vicinity.

Numerous exhibits have been held mainly furnished by the American federation of arts. A Child welfare exhibit was shown by the State board of health. The publications and general activities of the library have been carried on as usual. Municipal reference work has been continued and seems to be appreciated.

The usual number of deposits have been sent to schools and engine houses, etc., nearly 200 such deposits being in various parts of the city.

Central Atlantic

Miss Marie L. Shedlock, the celebrated English story teller, gave a lecture on "Humor in education," illustrated from scenes of Alice in Wonderland and other stories, at the Library school of Western Reserve university, April 15.

The report of the Public library of Binghamton, New York, records a total issue, 197,956 v.; number of books in the library, 38,995; registered borrowers, 16,350.

The newspapers have printed 96 columns of library publicity matter. There were six exhibits held in the library and seven lectures in the lecture course of the year.

The reference room showed an approximate use of 14,303. Thirteen special lists were issued.

Receipts for the year, \$13,647; expenditures for books, \$3,406; binding, \$743; periodicals, \$433; salaries and labor account, \$6,666.

The Public library of Syracuse, N. Y., has issued a year-book setting forth the important events of the year in connection with the library, interspersed by suggestions, directions and comments for the increased usefulness of the library.

The report on activities shows population served, 145,237; number of books on the shelves, 121,186; pamphlets, 3,373; number of persons using the library for reading and studying, 84,723; number of volumes lent for home use, 422,841.

A number of interior views add interest to the year book. The frontispiece shows the kindly face of Dr E. W. Mundy, librarian for 35 years and now librarian emeritus.

The Buffalo public library has issued a list of books selected from the "open shelf" room entitled "Books to grow on, Reading for pleasure and profit," as an experimental intermediate list for children passing from the primary to the adult department.

A recent report of the Public library of Rochester, N. Y., states that 33,812 v. were issued during the year for home use from four branches, three sub-branches, 71 stations, 453 class rooms and 10 play grounds. The branch libraries are open every day in the year from 2 to 9 p. m. The library has as yet no central building or central collection of books.

What has been called "the most complete and valuable collection of Shakespeariana that the world has ever known" was on view in the Exhibition room in the New York public library during April. The display was put in shape by Miss Henrietta C. Bartlett, after months of labor, research and correspondence.

In addition to the Shakespear books of the library, loans were obtained from various private collections. The

"Hamlet" quarto, said to be valued at \$100,000, was lent by Henry E. Huntington. A notable part of the exhibit with the "source books" was the Bible, calendars, histories, romances and biographies which Shakespear read, many of them the identical edition which he used in writing his plays. The oldest of the works shown was the first of the Shakespear printed books, "*Venus and Adonis*."

There was also a large display of portraits in character of the great men and women of the Shakespear stage.

Private libraries from New York City were most generous in lending their rare treasures. While a large number of requests were sent out only one person refused to lend and that was Henry Clay Folger, Jr., president of the Standard Oil Company.

Central

Mrs Martha H. Bangs, for 16 years librarian of the Public library at Cairo, Iowa, died recently, one of the victims of gripe.

Miss Edith Birdsall, who has been on the library staff at Fond du Lac, Wis., for five years has resigned to become librarian at Laona.

The University of Chicago library has received books, pamphlets and engravings, valued at \$10,000 from the widow of George B. Eckels as a memorial to her husband.

Miss Lillian B. Arnold, formerly of Dubuque, Iowa, was married in Denver to Howard Chester Means on March 30. They will be at home at Myton, Utah, after May 1.

Miss Helen Davis, for some time in charge of the Traveling library department of the Indiana library commission, was married the last week in March to Cornelius M. Smith of New York.

Miss Almira Wilcox has been appointed librarian at the Carnegie-Stout library of Dubuque, Iowa, to succeed Miss Lillian B. Arnold. Miss Wilcox is a graduate of the Pratt institute li-

brary school and was connected with the Public library at Troy, N. Y.

The annual report of the Public library of Mason City, Iowa, records a circulation of 67,669 v. through 10 agencies with 37,702 v. on the shelves; 6,944 card holders. Income for the year, \$10,921; maintenance, \$7,461. A branch of the library was opened in a public school.

An annual report of the library of the Minnesota historical society records accessions for 1915, 2,232, making a total of 78,874. About 41,000 pieces of inaccessioned material is in the library in the form of pamphlets. An effort is being made to fill in the many gaps in various sets in the library.

The most extensive salary increases in the history of the Chicago public library were authorized by the Board of Directors at their last meeting on recommendation of the librarian. These include 45 grade promotions and 259 other salary increases for the members of the staff, together with raise of pay for the scrub women, janitors and the minor grades of service in the engineers and other mechanical departments, a total of 368 salary increases.

An annual report of the Public library of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, records a circulation of 208,712 v. with 11,855 registered borrowers and 35,252 v. on the shelves. The total expenditure was \$16,781, with \$4,270 used for books and \$6,573, staff salaries. Two stations in drug stores for adults were opened during the year. The children of these neighborhoods were supplied with books at the schools. The use of books in the Bohemian language increased 73%.

The judge of the circuit court at La Crosse has handed down a decision that appropriations from public funds for endowed institutions are not legal. This will deprive the library of \$6,000 appropriated by the Common Council for the support of the library at La Crosse, which is an endowed institution. If the decision is upheld by the higher courts, it will mean consider-

able trouble for a great many institutions in the state of Wisconsin.

The seventh annual report of the Public library of Gary, Indiana, records an addition of 11,958 v., making a total of 53,566 v. in the system. A large collection of foreign books has been added. Number of card holders, 13,186; circulation, 360,847 v., a gain of 14%. The circulation of fiction is 49%. There was a circulation of 4,847 music rolls, of which 567 were added during the year. A number of special lists was prepared for the year.

Special effort was spent, during the year, in display of books of various kinds. A museum feature of display of objects desirable for the purpose has been started. The use of the club and auditorium rooms reached 14,041. Total receipts, \$42,835; expenditures, \$32,731; population served, estimated 45,000.

The report of the librarian of Northwestern university deals primarily with the crying need of his library for space and the danger that had arisen from overcrowding its shelves. This situation is being met by extensive changes, space being gained by taking over some of the rooms formerly used as class-rooms. The question of departmental libraries is raised and strongly opposed.

The chief expenditure of the library has been for South American books, which Dr Lichtenstein has secured during his 18 months' trip through South America.

Administrative expenses amounted to \$883,813, and \$3,998.05 was spent on the building and grounds, while \$13,544.70 was spent on books and binding.

The annual report of the Public library of Oskaloosa, 1915, records a circulation of 58,355 v., an increase in a year of nearly 25%. The per cent of adult fiction circulated was 46; population of Oskaloosa, 10,000, of which the circulation was 5.8%. Cost of library per capita, \$.46; cost per volume circulated, \$.08; number of borrowers, 2,864; number of volumes in the library, 11,336. An

increase of one-half mill on the dollar has been granted by the City Council for the year 1915.

An intermediate collection has been shelved in the children's room composed chiefly of books for adult readers to serve as an introduction to adult books. A children's reading club has been formed to help guide the choice of books.

An unusual item for a library report reads as follows:

Mention should be made here of the valuable work of our janitor. Never have the building and grounds been better kept and much thanks should be given him for his tireless services.

The annual report of the Dubuque library of Iowa shows a circulation of 102,201 v., of which 68% is fiction. The total number of books on the shelves, 49,935 v.; number of cards in the files, 11,822.

The work with the schools has greatly increased and it shows a growing interest on the part of the teachers.

An exhibition of Christmas books for juveniles was held. A library day held in February was most successful. A Girl's reading club has met the required combination of juvenile and adult reading.

Advertising on slides at moving picture theaters has added greatly to the work of the reference departments. Through the courtesy of the managers, space was given to the library free of cost and slides are changed once a week.

A much needed cleaning of the interior of the building, made possible by a donation of \$1,000 from the City Council, was accomplished without interruption of the routine work of the library.

The auditorium has been in constant use during the year for all sorts of meetings. Staff meetings have been held regularly during the year.

South

Harold L. Wheeler, has been elected librarian of the University of Missouri school of mines and metallurgy, Rolla, Mo., to succeed Mr Jesse Cunningham.

Miss Louise Roberts (Atlanta '15) has resigned as librarian of the West End branch of the Birmingham public library,

Alabama, to become the children's librarian in one of the branches of the Portland public library.

The Carnegie library of Atlanta opened its fourth branch in March. The building was erected at a cost of \$17,000, a gift from the Carnegie Corporation. This branch which will be known as the South Branch is located in one of the most thickly populated sections of the city and in a section remote from the Main library.

The annual report of the Public library of Lexington, Ky., records a circulation of 76,014 v.; number of books on the shelves, 30,133; cards in force, 8,572. A number of meetings of various organizations have been held in the lecture room of the library. The library circulates books through the rural schools. The report contains a very interesting list of historic places in and around Lexington.

The staff of the St. Joseph public library presented Mr C. E. Rush, city librarian, with a handsome book, expressing the good will of the members of the staff and the library board. The book was the work of the staff, made up of a number of verses and quotations, marginal decorations, exquisitely done in old English lettering and script.

West

Elizabeth Abbott, formerly of the Studebaker Co. library, began work as librarian of the public library of Billings, Montana, May 1.

The new Carnegie building of the Public library of Idaho Falls, Idaho, was opened to the public, March 31 with appropriate exercises. The building costs \$15,000. The library has been reorganized by Miss Elizabeth Lowry who is the present librarian.

The Public library of Fort Morgan, Colo., opened its new building, a gift of Andrew Carnegie and costing \$10,000 in February. Miss Linda M. Clatworthy, the organizer, was the principal speaker at the opening exercises.

The privileges of the library will be extended beyond the county to the ru-

ral schools. Miss Estelle McCutcheon is librarian.

The Carnegie Corporation has given \$15,000 for a building to the Chouteau County free library at Fort Benon, Montana. This is the first county library to be established in Montana. There will be a number of branches throughout the county and already a number of people are taking great interest in the work which is in charge of Mrs Zoe Faddis Meade.

Mrs Meade, who became a widow last summer, was engaged in library work in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa before her marriage.

Pacific Coast

Harriet A. Wood, in charge of the School department of the Public library at Portland, Oregon, is spending a two months vacation in the East. Miss Wood will speak upon the work of the School department before various library schools.

The report of the Public library of Stockton, California, records a circulation of 79,857 v., of which 72% is fiction; card holders, 5,181; 67,921 v. on the shelves. Receipts, \$29,823; expenditures in salaries, \$14,747; books, \$4,795; bindings, \$2,078.

Canada

The report of the Public library of Regina states that the indirect system of lighting in their library has proved a failure.

The large number of persons who have left the city on account of the war has made a difference in the work of the library. The question of financial stringency has also retarded usefulness in a number of directions.

The circulation was 109,944 v., an increase of 3,619 over last year; 4,025 books were circulated in the reference room; number of books on the shelves, 15,725. Both the main building and the branches are crowded and the need of more space is strongly felt.

The income for the library for the year was \$16,148; expenditures, \$18,870 of which \$9,399 was for salaries; \$1,834 for books; \$598 for periodicals.